



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

1910-15, 17  
I3  
B 458070

DUPL

**Report of Proceedings**  
of the  
**Illinois Pharmaceutical**  
**Association**



**Thirty-First Annual Meeting**  
**Decatur, June 14 to 17, 1910**

### **IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS**

The attention of the members is called to the **INCREASE IN THE ANNUAL DUES to TWO DOLLARS (\$2.00)** which goes into effect January 1, 1911.

The Association is committed to a definite program for the improvement of pharmaceutical condition,—a program which when fully realized will mark a long step forward.

This program comprises three lines of work, namely; for the passage of a new pharmacy law (see the draft on pages 80 to 108 of this proceedings); the extension of the propaganda for reform in medical prescribing (see page 120) and the regulation of itinerant venders (see pages 52 to 107.)

To successfully prosecute the work here outlined requires larger means hence the increase in dues which was made by the practically unanimous vote of the Association at the Decatur meeting (see page 128).

Members are urged to remit promptly for their dues and to solicit their fellow pharmacist to join the Association. By concerted action much will be accomplished.

**W. B. DAY, Secretary.**



### THIS BASKET FREE

with a 5 to 10 lb. bale pure Cuban sheepswool sponges, a nice satisfactory 25c article. Price \$3.00 per pound, less 3 per cent tare and 3 per cent cash 10 days.



Our 1910 Catalog, 1554 pages, now ready for free distribution. When ordering specify to include Catalog.

### Largest Bleached Sponges

ON THE MARKET

SIZE OF BOX:

No. C2 31½x19 7-8x17½

Price \$6.50 Box

No. C1 36½x19 7-8x17½

Price \$8.50 Box

100 Sponges in each Box



This Jar Free with 50 Fine Silk Sponges. Retail at 25c each, Price \$5



## PETER VANSCHAACK & SONS

Wholesale Druggists. 138-140 Lake Street

CHICAGO

We are the **LARGEST MANUFACTURERS** of  
**Surgical Elastic Goods**

In the United States. Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of

**"THE BIKE" Jockey  
Strap**

**Patent Seamless Heel  
Elastic Stockings.**



**"SANDS" All Elastic  
Washable Doily Belt.**

**The "Randolph" Cov-  
ered Elastic Bandage.**

**The "RANDOLPH" Covered Elastic  
Abdominal Supporter**

**The "SANDS-RANDOLPH" Cov-  
ered Elastic Abdominal Supporter**



Catalogue mailed upon request.  
Correspondence solicited.

**SHARP & SMITH**

Manufacturers and  
Importers

**High Grade Surgical and Veterinary Instruments and Hospital Supplies**

**92 Wabash Ave.**

**2 doors north of Washington St.**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

Established 1844.

Incorporated 1904.

# Assayed Drugs

For more than

**SIXTY YEARS**

the unwavering policy of

**GILPIN, LANGDON & COMPANY**

formerly Canby, Gilpin & Co., has been to supply

only

**PURE DRUGS,**

so that the label of our firm is the synonym of the

**HIGHEST EXCELLENCE**

in Drugs and Medicines.

The care-taking pharmacist who makes and  
dispenses his own preparations will therefore  
benefit by using our

**POWDERED AND GROUND  
DRUGS FOR PERCOLATION**

We solicit your patronage and request that  
you send for price list.

**Gilpin, Langdon & Co.,** Baltimore  
Md.

# Northwestern University School of Pharmacy



**OPENS SEPTEMBER 26, 1910**

*A University School in the heart of Chicago, educational and commercial center of the Middle West. Instruction, laboratories and library give the best to be had. Solid courses for the Ph. C. and Ph. G. degrees. The School cannot supply the demand for its graduates. A fine esprit de corps with hearty co-operation of faculty and students.*

**For circulars address**

**Charles W. Patterson, Secretary**

**Room 414 Northwestern University Building  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

# TANGLEFOOT

If you order merely "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper," you get a poor imitation of Tanglefoot.

If you order TANGLEFOOT Fly Paper you get the original. The recognized standard of quality for 25 years. Every package is guaranteed.

A single sheet costing the consumer about one cent will catch from 100 to 1,000 flies.

Pays retailer a liberal profit. Include a case of TANGLEFOOT in your next order.

## The McClurg Lines For 1910

### A Big Season Ahead.

We expect the incoming season to be the largest in our history, and we hope to make it the largest for our customers, as well.

### Our Preparations and Our Stock,

In the first place we have never had such splendid, salable goods to offer the trade. Business conditions have improved, and we have been able to get much more attractive and varied lines—things we are glad to catalogue and recommend to the trade. Also our buyers have been offered unusual opportunities and have been able to get *more* for the money. And remember, we are *carrying* practically all of this immense stock—we are not receiving your orders and then sending them on to the manufacturers to fill.

### Our Lines.

We shall have all our lines—stationery, fancy goods, tablets, blank books, Holiday goods, China, etc., etc.,—and we are going to be especially strong on pictures and on toys and dolls. It is not possible to go into detail here about the latter, but you can accept our assurance that we shall be able to show you some new lines and some popular novelties that have never been equalled.

## A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

General Offices and Wholesale Depts. 330-352 E. Ohio St.  
329-339 E. Ontario St.

Wholesale Salesrooms 215-221 Wabash Ave.

JAMES W. MORRISON, President.  
W. C. SHURTLEFF, Vice-President.  
W. H. ATWATER, Secretary.

# Morrison, Plummer & Co.

**WHOLESALE  
DRUGGISTS**

217-221 WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO

## **COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS**

Is the feature of every well regulated pharmacy which should be brought to the highest degree of efficiency. **"M. C. W." CHEMICALS** have long been preferred by critical dispensers, which fact we regard as being a special recognition of their high standard of excellence. No pharmacist can offer physicians better evidence as to the careful equipment of his dispensing department, than to carry a full line of

**"M. C. W." CHEMICALS  
MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS**

SAINT LOUIS

NEW YORK



Circle A and Circle B  
Prescription Corks

WORLD'S STANDARD  
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS



Armstrong Cork Company

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK  
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Samples, Signs, Window Displays, or  
Fountain Outfits will be shipped free and  
prepaid, to the trade, upon request.

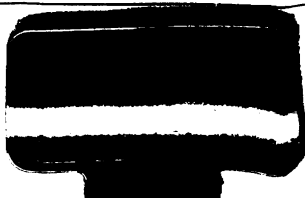
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.  
RACINE, WIS.

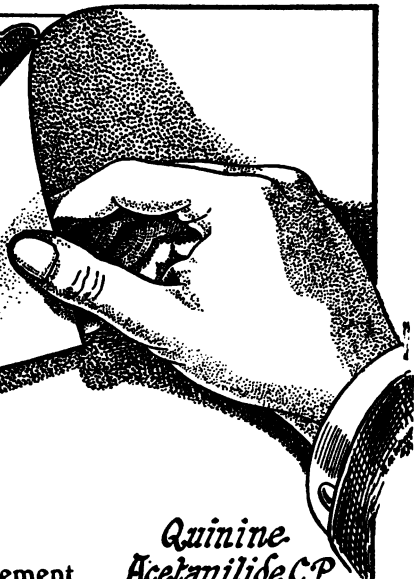
ORIGINATORS OF

Horlick's Malted Milk  
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets  
Horlick's Food  
Horlick's Diastoid, etc.

SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

MONTREAL, CAN.





**E**ACH N. Y. Q. announcement has behind it a guarantee of purity and quality that is as reliable as a Government Bond. The care and skill used in our preparations form a fixed quantity that should lead you to specify

**N. Y. Q.**

in your orders with increasing frequency. You should feel it a business policy to stock N. Y. Q. Products

*Quinine.  
Acetanilide, C.P.  
Thymol Iodide  
Morphine  
Bismuth Subnit.  
Strychnine.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Cocaine.  
Diacetyl-Morphine.  
Codeine.  
Quinine Bismuthchloride  
with Urea*

**NEW YORK QUININE AND CHEMICAL WORKS**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**LTD.**

# BROMO-SELTZER

## Price List and Special Offers

---

TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1st, 1908.

Special Offers on \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00 Quantities.

---

### TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF THE UNITED STATES ONLY

Except Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada,  
Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas.

---

#### Supersedes Previous Price List and Special offers

Bromo-Seltzer, Small.....	\$ .75 per dozen
“ “ Medium.....	2.00 “
“ “ Large.....	4.00 “
“ “ \$1.00 Size.....	8.00 “
Emerson's Relief for Cold in the Head..	.80 “
Emerson's Rheumatic Remedy.....	4.00 “

On orders amounting to \$10.00, your jobber will allow you 1 DOZ.  
BROMO-SELTZER, 10c SIZE, GRATIS.

On orders amounting to \$20.00, your jobber will allow you 10 PER  
CENT TRADE DISCOUNT AND TWO BOTTLES BROMO-  
SELTZER, \$1.00 SIZE, GRATIS.

On orders amounting to \$50.00, your jobber will allow you 10 AND 5  
PER CENT TRADE DISCOUNT AND 5 BOTTLES BROMO-  
SELTZER, \$1.00 SIZE, GRATIS.

Mail direct to us your label, mention your jobber's name, and you will  
receive the following **attractive** advertising matter, freight prepaid:

200 SHEETS BROMO-SELTZER MUSIC, with your card printed  
on same.

300 MEMORANDUM BOOKS, with your “ad” covering the fourth  
page cover.

150 PAPER BAGS, with your card printed on same, signs, etc.

---

Very truly,

N. W. BRANCH  
256 E. Madison St., Chicago

EMERSON DRUG CO.  
Baltimore, Md.

# BEST PERFUME LINE

UNDER A FULL PRICED AGREEMENT

A peculiar condition faces the dealer in  
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

The Foreign perfumes are sold at little or  
no profit, and the advertised lines occupy the  
same position. The dealer is at his wits end  
to know how to make a profit on his perfume  
business.

A uniform selling price of the finest line  
made, will naturally appeal to the buyer  
who is looking for fine goods that are quick  
sellers at a uniform good profit and I ask  
your support of the new and only plan I have  
to offer.

File your name in my full priced index.



**SOLON PALMER, PERFUMER**  
372, 374 and 375 Pearl Street  
New York, U. S. A.

AUGUST 1st, 1908

## FULL PRICED AGREEMENT

[Which all must sign to obtain Solon Palmer's  
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.]

In consideration of the 20 per cent discount  
allowed on the Solon Palmer products, I [or we]  
agree to sell them at not less than his published  
U. S. retail price, nor will I [or we] give any  
article of value or make any price concession for  
the purpose of reducing the selling price.

Signed .....

The only penalty attached to this agreement is  
that I will refuse to sell anyone that breaks it.

# IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

*From the selection of the crude materials through all the successive  
steps of preparation to the completed articles*

## OF OUR MANUFACTURES

**Quality Characterizes Seabury Products**

*It is on that basis and the established reputation of our goods and  
our ever fair dealings with the trade we ask your specification of  
**SEABURY'S** on your orders for Plasters, Cottons, Gauzes, Etc.*

**They are the Leaders! Order SEABURY'S!**

**SEABURY & JOHNSON, New York, N. Y.**

# Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

We manufacture an excellent laxative remedy and advertise extensively to make business for the drug trade and ourselves.

We do not claim to excel in other things, but we endeavor to do one thing well and to give satisfaction to the trade.

We appreciate the friendly interest which druggists generally have taken in the sales of our remedy—SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA—and we thank them most cordially. We are,

Yours truly,

## California Fig Syrup Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



THE  
BIG  
PEROX-  
IDE  
OFFER

1 Gross any one Hydrox Peroxide Specialty	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Cream</td> <td>Soap</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tooth Powder</td> <td>Toile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dental Paste, Face Powder</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Cream	Soap	Tooth Powder	Toile	Dental Paste, Face Powder		\$24
Cream	Soap							
Tooth Powder	Toile							
Dental Paste, Face Powder								
Free Goods—Your choice of either								
½ Gross Hydrox Peroxide Toilet Specialties, any assortment		(value \$12)						
OR								
1 Gross Hydrox Peroxide of Hydrogen 8 oz		(value \$15)						
TERMS—F. O. B., N. Y. or Chicago—Order thro your Jobber								

### HYDROX CHEMICAL CO.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO



**SPECIFY**  
**P-W-R**

**ETHER, U.S.P., FOR ANAESTHESIA**

**MORPHINE SULPHATE**

**QUININE SULPHATE**

**BISMUTH SUBNITRATE**

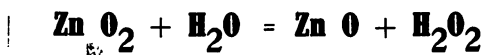
**A FULL LINE OF MEDICINAL CHEMICALS**

**POWERS-WEIGHTMAN-ROSENGARTEN CO.**

**NEW YORK**

**PHILADELPHIA**

**ST. LOUIS**



## **Peroxide Zinc Soap**

**A high Grade toilet and medicinal soap combining the properties of Hydrogen Peroxide and Zinc Oxide.**

Invigorates, softens and soothes the skin  
Removes blackheads, pimples and other eruptions  
Whitens without harm  
Unexcelled for the treatment of eczema  
Destroys germs and toxins

**SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS**

**The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Comp.**

**100 WILLIAM STREET, - NEW YORK**

**(CHICAGO OFFICE--No. 329 No. CLARK STREET., F. C. SCHAPPER, Mn'gr.)**



We have preached and practiced  
"PURITY THE FIRST CONSIDERATION"  
for years. Goods bearing our label we  
have always guaranteed, and we shall con-  
tinue to do so under Guaranty No. 55 FOOD  
and DRUGS ACT.

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO.**  
**SAINT LOUIS**

REPORT OF  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
ASSOCIATION

AT THE  
THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT  
DECATUR  
JUNE 14, 15, 16 AND 17, 1910

---

W. B. DAY, SECRETARY  
CHICAGO  
1910



**FRANK I. MILLER**  
**PRINTER**  
**BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**



GEORGE C. LESCHER  
President



## **OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1910-11**

---

**President**

**GEORGE C. LESCHER, Galesburg**

**First Vice-President**

**C. H. ACHELPOHL, Quincy**

**Second Vice-President**

**JAMES H. WELLS, Chicago**

**Third Vice-President**

**RALPH E. DORLAND, Decatur**

**Secretary**

**W. B. DAY, Chicago**

**Treasurer**

**GEORGE C. BARTELLS, Camp Point**

# COMMITTEES 1910-1911

## EXECUTIVE

President George C. Lescher, Chairman  
Wm. B. Day, Secretary, 74 E. 12th St., Chicago  
George C. Bartells, Treasurer

### Congressional District.

1 to 10 inclusive.....	W. W. Klore.....	2354 S. State st., Chicago
	J. A. Mahaffy.....	8924 Cottage Grove av., Chicago
	Wm. Krizan.....	5501 S. Halsted st., Chicago
	J. P. Crowley.....	1101 32nd st., Chicago
	J. J. Boehm.....	1901 S. Halsted st., Chicago
	L. J. Pelikan.....	2401 So. Troy St., Chicago
	W. H. Brown.....	4200 Irving Park boul., Chicago
	Harry T. Moyer.....	5756 W. Chicago ave., Chicago
	N. George Fry.....	401 W. North ave., Chicago
	Geo. P. Mills.....	Evanston
11th Congressional District.....	H. A. Stillman .....	Joliet
12th Congressional District.....	Carl J. Lutz .....	Ottawa
13th Congressional District.....	W. F. Jungkuz .....	Freeport
14th Congressional District.....	John L. Schulz .....	Carthage
15th Congressional District.....	W. J. Frisbie .....	Bushnell
16th Congressional District.....	Jos. Reinhart .....	Peoria
17th Congressional District.....	George F. Lester .....	Arrowsmith
18th Congressional District.....	W. F. Baum .....	Danville
19th Congressional District.....	S. M. Riggs .....	Atwood
20th Congressional District.....	Theo. Coderre .....	Witt
21st Congressional District.....	W. R. Graham .....	Carlinville
22nd Congressional District.....	P. L. Gain .....	East St. Louis
23rd Congressional District.....	W. C. Irwin .....	Salem
24th Congressional District.....	J. C. Wheatcroft .....	Grayville
25th Congressional District.....	Paul G. Schuh .....	Cairo

## LEGISLATIVE

J. H. Wells, Chairman.....	241 5th ave., Chicago
Chris Garver .....	Bloomington
H. C. Porter .....	Rockford

## TRADE INTERESTS

E. H. Ladish, Chairman.....	1959 Larrabee st., Chicago
Paul Grace .....	Salem
L. C. Staudt .....	Aurora

## BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS

G. Henry Sohrbeck, Chairman.....	Moline
W. T. Shorthose .....	Bloomington
P. D. Roark .....	Macomb

## SCHOOL OF PHARMACY APPROPRIATION

F. M. Mares, Chairman .....	2876 Archer ave., Chicago
Andrew Scherer, Secretary .....	1201 N. State st., Chicago
T. C. Loehr .....	Carlinville

# COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

5

## U. S. P. AND N. F. PROPAGANDA

Geo. P. Mills, Chairman .....	Evanson
Edward Horrall .....	Decatur
Byron Armstrong .....	Jacksonville
E. A. Ossenbeck .....	Peoria
H. N. Henckell .....	Cairo
A. E. Freburg .....	Rockford

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Jas. H. Wells, Chairman.....241 5th ave., Chicago

### Congressional Districts.

1 to 10 inclusive.....	S. C. Yeomans.....	3360' State st., Chicago
	C. H. Avery, .....	5458 Greenwood ave., Chicago
	I. M. Light.....	6020 Monroe ave., Chicago
	B. S. Cooban.....	459 W. 63rd st., Chicago
	J. J. Chwatal.....	2756 W. 22nd st., Chicago
	L. P. Larsen.....	3201 W. Madison st, Chicago
	O. L. Prohaska.....	1053 Milwaukee av., Chicago
	E. D. Ladish.....	1959 Larrabee st., Chicago
	C. A. Storer.....	Rush and Ohio sts., Chicago
	A. E. Clyde .....	Glencoe
11th Congressional District.....	L. C. Staudt .....	Aurora
12th Congressional District.....	W. D. Duncan .....	Ottawa
13th Congressional District.....	W. F. Jungkunz .....	Freeport
14th Congressional District.....	A. J. Reiss .....	Rock Island
15th Congressional District.....	W. J. Frisbie .....	Bushnell
16th Congressional District.....	Albert Zimmerman .....	Peoria
17th Congressional District.....	Geo. F. Lester .....	Arrowsmith
18th Congressional District.....	W. F. Baum .....	Danville
19th Congressional District.....	R. E. Dorland .....	Decatur
20th Congressional District.....	Theo. Coderre .....	Witt
21st Congressional District.....	R. N. Dodds .....	Springfield
22nd Congressional District.....	P. L. Gain .....	East St. Louis
23rd Congressional District.....	W. C. Irwin .....	Salem
24th Congressional District.....	W. C. Simpson .....	Vienna
25th Congressional District.....	Paul G. Schuh .....	Cairo

## MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Herman Fry .....	610 W. North ave., Chicago
John Bakkers .....	10901 Michigan ave., Chicago
I. W. Blood .....	4134 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago
P. J. Forbrich.....	6658 Wentworth ave., Chicago
J. M. Lestina.....	12th st. and Ogden ave., Chicago
Wm. P. Knoche .....	Congress and Honore sts, Chicago
A. J. Robison .....	Freeport
G. Dwight Palmer .....	Joliet
M. T. Storen .....	Rockford
C. F. Wm. Schultz .....	Elgin
A. J. Riess .....	Rock Island
Geo. W. Sohrbeck .....	Moline
John H. Harsch .....	Peoria

## COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Albert H. Heidbreder .....	Quincy
J. E. Miles .....	Decatur
C. L. Gapen .....	Ottawa
Geo. M. Bennett .....	Urbana
C. J. Bauman .....	Springfield
Percy T. Knoebel .....	East St. Louis
M. C. Metzger .....	Cairo
J. L. Shreve .....	Jacksonville
R. E. Gaffney .....	Lincoln
John B. Lorton .....	Mattoon

**DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS**

Wm. K. Forsyth .....	Chicago
S. C. Yeomans .....	Chicago
Jacob Topf .....	Chicago
George Lenz .....	Chicago
George P. Mills .....	Evanston
Geo. C. Lescher .....	Galesburg
C. H. Achelpohl .....	Quincy
Gus Lindvall .....	Moline

**DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

C. S. N. Hallberg .....	Chicago
Andrew Scherer .....	Chicago
E. H. Ladish .....	Chicago
Herman Fry .....	Chicago
G. F. Lester .....	Arrowsmith

# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

## SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

### PRESIDENTS

W. W. MARMON.....	Bloomington .....	1880-1
F. C. BOURSCHEIDT.....	Peoria .....	1881-2
HENRY BIROTH.....	Chicago .....	1882-3
H. LeCARON.....	Braidwood .....	1883-4
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign .....	1884-5
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago .....	1885-6
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta .....	1886-7
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur .....	1887-8
HERMAN SCHROEDER.....	Quincy .....	1888-90
A. A. CULVER.....	Momence .....	1890-1
ROBERT C. HATTENHAUER.....	Peru .....	1891-2
H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville .....	1892-3
EMILE THIELE.....	Chicago .....	1893-4
F. LUEDER.....	Peoria .....	1894-5
G. HENRY SOHRBECK.....	Moline .....	1895-6
W. K. FORSYTH.....	Chicago .....	1896-7
PAUL G. SCHUH.....	Cairo .....	1897-8
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville .....	1898-9
FRED M. SCHMIDT.....	Chicago .....	1899-1900
WALTER H. GALE.....	Chicago .....	1900-2
H. SWANNELL.....	Champaign .....	1902-3
THOS. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis .....	1903-4
HERMAN FRY.....	Chicago .....	1904-5
CHRIS GARVER.....	Bloomington .....	1905-6
H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford .....	1906-7
JOHN J. BOEHM.....	Chicago .....	1907-8
J. E. HUBER.....	Peoria .....	1908-9
WM. D. DUNCAN.....	Ottawa .....	1909-10
GEO. C. LESCHER.....	Galesburg .....	1910-11

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS

GEORGE BUCK.....	Chicago .....	1880-1
WILLIAM BOWER.....	Olney .....	1881-2
H. LeCARON.....	Braidwood .....	1882-3
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago .....	1883-4
IRA LACKEY.....	Bloomington .....	1884-5
F. A. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale .....	1885-6
F. A. DRUEHL.....	Chicago .....	1886-7
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola .....	1887-8
W. M. BENION.....	Peoria .....	1888-9
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield .....	1889-94



D. S. DYSON .....	Bloomington .....	1890-1
H. LEE HATCH .....	Jacksonville .....	1891-7
THEO. C. LOEHR .....	Carlinville .....	1892-3
PAUL G. SCHUH .....	Cairo .....	1893-4
T. S. ARNOLD .....	Watseka .....	1894-5
THOS. KNOEBEL .....	East St. Louis .....	1895-6
M. B. TRAVIS .....	Saybrook .....	1896-7
J. F. G. HELMER .....	Paxton .....	1897-8
W. H. BROWN .....	Irving Park .....	1898-9
W. F. BAUM .....	Danville .....	1899-1900
H. SWANNELL .....	Champaign .....	1900-2
THOS. KNOEBEL .....	East St. Louis .....	1902-3
HERMAN FRY .....	Chicago .....	1903-4
CHRISTIAN GARVER .....	Bloomington .....	1904-5
H. C. PORTER .....	Rockford .....	1905-6
JOHN J. BOEHM .....	Chicago .....	1906-7
J. E. HUBER .....	Peoria .....	1907-8
W. D. DUNCAN .....	Ottawa .....	1908-9
GEORGE C. LESCHER .....	Galesburg .....	1909-10
C. H. ACHELPOHL .....	Quincy .....	1910-11

## SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS

F. C. BOURSCHEIDT .....	Peoria .....	1880-1
A. A. BROWN .....	Sterling .....	1881-2
E. SMALLHAUSEN .....	Lawrenceville .....	1882-3
R. N. DODDS .....	Springfield .....	1883-4
G. H. SOHRBECK .....	Moline .....	1884-5
M. B. TRAVIS .....	Saybrook .....	1885-6
A. SHUMWAY .....	Lanark .....	1886-7
J. E. ESPEY .....	Chicago .....	1887-8
F. C. J. SHACKMAN .....	Newton .....	1888-9
THEO. C. LOEHR .....	Carlinville .....	1889-90
ANDREW SCHERER .....	Chicago .....	1890-1
FRANK S. FRIES .....	Kankakee .....	1891-2
THOMAS KNOEBEL .....	East St. Louis .....	1892-3
G. HENRY SOHRBECK .....	Moline .....	1893-4
G. F. LUTHRINGER .....	Petersburg .....	1894-5
I. W. BLOOD .....	Chicago .....	1895-6
L. A. MINNER .....	Murphysboro .....	1896-7
W. H. GARRISON .....	Pearl .....	1897-8
GEORGE F. BARTH .....	Alton .....	1898-9
J. H. KEELING .....	Rockford .....	1899-1900
J. B. MOUNT .....	Joliet .....	1900-2
HERMAN FRY .....	Chicago .....	1902-3
CHRISTIAN GARVER .....	Bloomington .....	1903-4
H. C. PORTER .....	Rockford .....	1904-5
JOHN J. BOEHM .....	Chicago .....	1905-6
J. E. HUBER .....	Peoria .....	1906-7
W. D. DUNCAN .....	Ottawa .....	1907-8
GEORGE C. LESCHER .....	Galesburg .....	1908-9
C. H. ACHELPOHL .....	Quincy .....	1909-10
JAMES H. WELLS .....	Chicago .....	1910-11

## THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS

P. M. NICHOLS.....	Pana .....	1880-1
J. P. HENRY.....	Arcola .....	1881-2
J. P. BOYD.....	Quincy .....	1882-3
F. A. STEVENS.....	Newton .....	1883-4
A. J. McINTOSH.....	Allendale .....	1884-5
JOHN R. PORTER.....	Rockford .....	1885-6
J. S. GREEN.....	Morrison .....	1886-7
C. F. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale .....	1887-8
F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinville .....	1888-9
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee .....	1889-90
THOMAS KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis .....	1890-1
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook .....	1891-2
CHARLES L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago .....	1892-3
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook .....	1893-4
ELMER E. DAY.....	Elgin .....	1894-5
W. C. SIMPSON.....	Vienna .....	1895-6
W. W. SAWYER.....	Rockford .....	1896-7
H. SWANNELL.....	Champaign .....	1897-8
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield .....	1898-9
M. C. METZGER.....	Cairo .....	1899-1900
FRANK THOMAS.....	Cairo .....	1900-2
R. A. KUECHLER.....	Jacksonville .....	1902-3
H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford .....	1903-4
MELLE WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville .....	1904-5
J. E. HUBER.....	Peoria .....	1905-6
W. D. DUNCAN.....	Ottawa .....	1906-7
GEO. C. LESCHER.....	Galesburg .....	1907-8
C. H. ACHELPOHL.....	Quincy .....	1908-9
JAMES H. WELLS.....	Chicago .....	1909-10
RALPH E. DORLAND.....	Decatur .....	1910-11

## TREASURERS

HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur .....	1880-1
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign .....	1881-2
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola .....	1882-3
MELLE WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville .....	1883-4
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee .....	1884-5
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta .....	1885-6
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline .....	1886-7
C. A. STRATHMAN.....	El Paso .....	1887-8
DUNBAR S. DYSON.....	Bloomington .....	1888-9
A. L. MOODY.....	Lockport .....	1890-1
MELLE WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville .....	1891-2
CHARLES C. REED.....	Lincoln .....	1892-3
C. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago .....	1893-4
H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville .....	1894-5
H. H. RODGERS.....	Kankakee .....	1895-6
T. S. ARNOLD.....	Watseka .....	1896-7
W. F. BAUM.....	Danville .....	1897-8
GEORGE C. BARTELLS.....	Camp Point .....	1898-1911

**SECRETARIES**

FRANK FLEURY .....	Springfield .....	1880-1
MATT W. BORLAND .....	Chicago .....	1881-2
T. H. PATTERSON .....	Chicago .....	1882-5
T. N. JAMIESON .....	Chicago .....	1885-6
L. C. HOGAN .....	Englewood .....	1886-9
HUGO W. C. MARTIN .....	Chicago .....	1889-90
C. S. N. HALLBERG .....	Chicago .....	1890-2
FRANK FLEURY .....	Springfield .....	1892-9
R. N. DODDS .....	Springfield .....	1899-1906
W. B. DAY .....	Chicago .....	1906-1

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

GEORGE E. MARSH .....	Alton .....	1897-8
-----------------------	-------------	--------

**LOCAL SECRETARIES**

VICTOR H. DUMBECK .....	Peoria
WILLIAM H. DALE .....	Chicago
FRANK FLEURY .....	Springfield
J. E. ESPEY .....	Bloomington
HUGO W. C. MARTIN .....	Chicago
H. C. PORTER .....	Rockford
HENRY SMITH .....	Decatur
W. M. BENTON .....	Peoria
J. O. CHRISTIE .....	Quincy
F. S. FRIES .....	1889-1890 and 1890-1891, Kankakee
CHARLES RYAN .....	1892, Springfield
HENRY BIROTH .....	1893, Chicago
CHARLES A. STRATHMAN .....	1894, Peoria
T. J. KAVANAUGH .....	1895, Peoria
CHARLES T. BAUMANN .....	1896, Springfield
HENRY SWANNELL .....	1897, Champaign
GEORGE F. BARTH .....	1898, North Alton
THERON H. CARTER .....	1899, Danville
WALTER H. GALE .....	1900, Chicago
W. ULLEMEYER .....	1901, Rock Island
JOS. SHREVE .....	1902, Jacksonville
CHRISTIAN GARVER .....	1903, Bloomington
J. H. KEELING .....	1904, Rockford
WALTER H. GALE .....	1905, Chicago
PAUL FRITSCH .....	1906, Peoria
GEO. C. LESCHER .....	1907, Galesburg
JOHN H. HARSCH .....	1908, Peoria
C. H. ACHELPOHL .....	1909, Quincy
RALPH E. DORLAND .....	1910, Decatur

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

## OF THE

### ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

---

#### CONSTITUTION

##### ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

##### ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the advancement of pharmacy and those engaged in its practice to a higher professional standard; the support and encouragement of education for a more thorough preliminary schooling and greater scientific requirements for the practice of pharmacy, and regulation of the various grades of pharmaceutical service; the promotion of the commercial interests of pharmacists through the exploitation of new ideas, and united movements for improving the drug business, the fostering of literature, improvements and inventions, but discouraging the manufacture and sale of secret medicines to the medical profession and the public; to endeavor to propose such changes in the pharmacy law as may from time to time, be indicated for the better protection of the public against inferior, adulterated, or dangerous drugs and medicines, and careless, ignorant, or incompetent compounding and sale of drugs and medicines.

##### ARTICLE III.

Section 1. This Association shall consist of active, associate and honorary members.

Sec. 2 No person except a registered pharmacist in the State of Illinois whose name shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be eligible to active membership in this Association.

Sec. 3. Any pharmacist in good professional and moral standing, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, residing in the State, whether in business for himself or in the employ of another pharmacist, shall be eligible to associate membership, but shall not vote or hold office in this Association.

Sec. 4. Pharmacists, and chemists, and other scientific men, who may be thought worthy of the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

##### ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall be a president and three vice-presidents, a permanent secretary, a local secretary (to be elected from or near the place of next meeting,) a treasurer and an executive committee consisting of one member from

## CONSTITUTION OF THE

each congressional district in this State (and of which committee the president, secretary and treasurer shall be ex-officio members,) all of whom shall be elected annually, and shall hold office until the election of their successors, Provided, That all officers not elected in this manner shall be appointed by the president.

## ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The president, or in his absence or inability to serve, the vice-presidents in their order shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members; shall present at each annual meeting a report of the affairs of this Association, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Sec. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the Association, at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and perform such other duties as the Association shall direct. He shall notify members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of his associates on said committee. He shall receive and collect all moneys for the Association, giving receipt for the various amounts, keep a correct account thereof, and pay the same to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall give a sufficient bond within 60 days after his election, subject to the approval of the president.

Sec. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall pay all bills when countersigned by the president and secretary, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the executive committee. He shall give a sufficient bond within 60 days after his election, subject to the approval of the president.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the Association committed to their care.

Sec. 5. The executive committee shall have full power to act for, and have general charge of the affairs of the Association in the intervals of the sessions of the Association, provided that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the Association; and its action may at any time be overruled by the Association. The committee shall organize by the adoption of rules, and with such officers and committees as it shall deem desirable or necessary. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 6. No member of the executive committee shall be represented by proxy unless the person holding the proxy resides in the same congressional district as the member issuing it, and no member of the State Board of Pharmacy shall be a member of the executive committee or hold the proxy of any member thereof.

## ARTICLE VI.

This Association may establish for its future government and regulation such by-laws, not in conflict with this Constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

## ARTICLE VII.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

### ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every registered pharmacist in the State, of good moral character and professional standing, shall be eligible to membership.

All applications for membership shall be made in writing to the secretary, who shall report such applications to the Association at its next meeting, when the applicants may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Sec. 2. Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of two dollars. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, or receive the report of the proceedings of the Association, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three consecutive years shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Sec. 3. The Association shall have power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote; but the vote shall not be taken until the next annual meeting after the charges have been preferred, and the accused shall be notified of the charges and specifications made against him.

### ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The president shall, within 60 days after each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be an ex-officio member,) each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on matters of trade interests, committee on legislation, and committee on board of pharmacy records.

Sec. 2. The committee on trade interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

Sec. 3. The committee on legislation shall keep a record of, and compile for reference, the enactments of the different states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines. They shall report at each annual meeting of the Association what legislation on the subject occurred during the year, and what additional legislation is desirable in this State.

Sec. 4. The committee on board of pharmacy records, created by invitation of the board of pharmacy, shall, at such time as it shall elect, and at least annually, inspect the records, books, and examination papers of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, and shall annually report their observations to this Association, with such suggestions and recommendations as said committee may deem advisable.

### ARTICLE IV.

The proceedings of the Association, the roll of officers, committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the secretary, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the Association who is not in arrears for annual dues.

### ARTICLE V.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the Association twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be elected by the Association, and the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the

## BY-LAWS OF THE

requests that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate the Association shall at its next annual meeting elect at least three members, whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the Association, as required by the State Pharmacy Act: Provided, That if the Association does not so select them they shall be selected by the executive committee.

## ARTICLE VI.

Nominees for advisory board, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois, shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the Association twenty-five registered pharmacists of the State, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the Association, and the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the State, with the request that from such members, or other, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected, and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the Association shall, at its next annual meeting, elect at least three members, whose names shall be submitted to the president of the State university as nominees whom the Association deems qualified to fill any vacancies which may occur in said advisory board: Provided, That if the Association does not so select them they shall be selected by the executive committee.

## ARTICLE VII.

The order of business, unless otherwise ordered, shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Application for membership.
3. President's address.
4. Reports of officers and committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Election of officers.
8. Installation of officers elect.
9. Adjournment.

## ARTICLE VIII.

**Section 1.** These by-laws shall not be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

**Sec. 2.** Any amendment to these by-laws must be made in writing, read before the Association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these by-laws.

## PROGRAM

### FIRST SESSION

Tuesday, June 14, 3:00 p. m.

Address of Welcome.....	Hon. Chas. M. Borchers, Mayor of Decatur
Response in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.....	
.....	Vice-President G. C. Lescher
Response in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association.....	
.....	President F. W. Dudley
President's Address .....	Mr. W. D. Duncan
Report of the Secretary .....	Mr. W. B. Day
Report of the Treasurer.....	Mr. G. C. Bartells
Report of the Local Secretary.....	Mr. R. E. Dorland
Report of the Executive Committee.....	Mr. W. B. Day, Secretary
Report of the Advisory Board.....	Mr. S. C. Yeomans
Report of the Committee on School of Pharmacy Appropriation.....	
.....	Mr. Andrew Scherer, Secretary

### SECOND SESSION

Wednesday, June 15, 9:00 a. m.

Report of the Committee on Trade Interests.....	Mr. Charles E. Robertson, Chairman
Report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.....	
.....	Mr. G. Henry Sohrbeck, Chairman
Report of the State Board of Pharmacy.....	Mr. H. C. Christensen, President
Report of the Delegates to the Pharmaceutical Convention.....	Mr. William Bodemann
Report of the Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association.....	
.....	Mr. E. H. Ladish

### THIRD SESSION

Wednesday, June 15, 2:00 p. m.

Report of the Committee on President's Address.....	Mr. W. H. Brown, Chairman
Report of the Auditing Committee.....	Mr. C. A. Storer, Chairman
Report of the Legislative Committee.....	Mr. J. H. Wells, Chairman

### FOURTH SESSION

Thursday, June 16, 9:00 a. m.

Report of the National Association of Retail Druggists.....	
.....	Mr. Thos. H. Potts, Secretary
Report of the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda.....	
.....	Mr Geo. P. Mills, Chairman
Reading of Prize Essays.	

### FIFTH SESSION

Thursday, June 16, 2:00 p.m.

Report of the Secretary on the Vote of Registered Pharmacists for Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy.	
Report of the Secretary on the Vote of Registered Pharmacists for Nomination for the Advisory Board of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy.	
Unfinished Business.	
Election of Officers	
Adjournment.	



**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

**At Its Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Held at Decatur**  
**June 14th to 17th, 1910**

---

The Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was held in the beautiful and thriving city of Decatur, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1910. The headquarters were at the St. Nicholas Hotel and the business sessions were held in the Tabernacle.

It had been twenty-three years since the Association met in Decatur and seven years since a meeting had been held in the eastern central part of the state. The druggists showed their interest in the organization by turning out in large numbers, the attendance of members, ladies and visitors aggregating over six hundred.

General satisfaction was expressed with the new arrangement of the business program which allowed two entire days for the disposal of the important questions coming before the association for action.

While this permitted of a free discussion, there was no wasted time; sessions were promptly opened and closed on scheduled time, so that the entertainments were not interfered with. The accession of new members compared favorably with preceding years. The action of the Association, taken by prac-

tically unanimous vote, increasing the annual dues from one dollar to two dollars marks an important step forward as it will enable the organization to more vigorously carry on the propaganda and to enter into an active campaign for the proposed new pharmacy law as well as to adopt measures to overcome the itinerant vendor evil.

The entertainment features, supervised by the Travelers, who were assisted by an active committee of local pharmacists, left little to be desired. The minstrel show given by the members of the Social Drug Club, of Chicago, scored a decided hit. The reception and dance tendered by the local druggists' association was a great success. The trip to Dreamland Park was delightful and the Barbecue at Faries Park, favored by beautiful summer weather, was generally voted the most unique and enjoyable entertainment extended to the Association for many years. In addition to these events the Travelers' parade and the automobile rides for ladies and guests contributed much to their pleasure. Again, we experienced the satisfaction of observing the good effect of the convention in knitting together the local druggists who promise to maintain their active local organization. In fact this is one of the best reasons for the association changing its meeting place from year to year, rather than adopting a permanent location at some central point as some of our neighboring state associations have done.

Everything considered, the Decatur meeting of 1910 was a great success. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and set a new record at the coming 1911 meeting at Rock Island.

## FIRST SESSION

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14, 1910

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Duncan, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon in the Tabernacle.

President Duncan:—Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Association:—I now declare the thirty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association open for all business that may come before it. Mr. R. E. Dorland, of Decatur, wishes to address you.

Mr. Dorland:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This isn't the time for my regular speech, but owing to the unavoidable absence of Mayor Borchers from the city, I have the pleasure of introducing a very estimable gentleman, who will tender to you a welcome to Decatur, Rev. R. W. Gammon.

Mr. Gammon:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I was called on suddenly for this speech. It is too bad that Mayor Borchers is out of town. I have been wondering about some things. I don't understand this badge you wear; that looks rather funereal to me. I understand you are going to discuss having the physicians quit giving out drugs, but to write prescriptions and turn them over to you. You know physicians have the reputation of killing people. I suppose Mayor Borchers is absent-minded or was absent-minded when he planned to take this trip out of town. He and I are great friends; he is a great man. I am sorry you didn't have the chance to meet him. I suppose his absent-mindedness is one of the characteristics of greatness. I am sorry though, the Mayor was so absent-minded that you couldn't meet him, for the Mayor of this city is "hot stuff." He doesn't talk very much. I have the reputation of making a three-minute speech in thirty minutes; the mayor can make a thirty minute speech in three minutes. I want to invite you to have a good time in the best city in Illinois. This is the best city in Illinois. You know we have the best manufacturers; we employ the greatest number of skilled laborers; we built more houses last year than Danville and Springfield together, and almost more than if you put in Bloomington.

We invite you to have all the Sangamon water you want; the town is still dry in spite of the fact that it rained. I advise you to keep out of the soft drink parlors. These soft drink parlors are bad stuff. We mean the welcome; it is honest; it is a welcome we mean for you to take yourselves; come out to Faries Park, the gentlemen will feed you well; go to our hotels, ride in automobiles, and have all the Sangamon water you wish to drink. A hearty welcome to you in behalf of Mayor Borchers. *Applause.*

President Duncan:—We will now have the Response in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association by Vice-President, G. C. Lescher.

Mr. Lescher:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Mr. Gammon, representing the Mayor:—We are glad to be here. We are glad we are in the “best city in Illinois,” and we are sorry that there are some features about the city that we don’t like. We all have certain features in our cities we don’t like. I can best illustrate by telling the story of a druggist who used to do business in our city and is a very devout Episcopalian. I had a store in one of the suburban parts of the town, and we were troubled with several cut rate stores. This party come in our place one day and said, “Well, what do you hear of Dr. John today; my customers are all going to Dr. John. I don’t wish Dr. John any bad luck, but I do wish some dire calamity would come along and take him off.” *Laughter.*

This is my third visit to Decatur. I have been here before on two business trips and on each occasion I was treated royally, nicely and fairly by those I had business relations with. On my first visit a few years ago to this beautiful city, the things that impressed me most as I came into the city on the Interurban Railway from Springfield, were the magnificent grounds and fine buildings of the James Millikin University, and as the fundamental principles of pharmacy are based on education, it seems fitting and appropriate that your city has been selected for the thirty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. We are proud of the history and progress of American Pharmacy and we as an association, are striving to elevate the standard of pharmacy in this great State. In order to do this, it is very necessary to have, not only the help of our fine public school system, but also of those colleges and universities that are advancing their standards for higher education.

We trust that our meeting in your city may be of benefit, not only to us, but to your fair city, that your local druggists may be helped, that a spirit of fairness may prevail and profitless rivalry cease. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association heartily appreciates the invitation extended to them to hold their meeting in your city, and thanks you and your city for your generous hospitality. *Applause.*

President Duncan:—We will now have the Response in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers’ Association, by President F. W. Dudley.

Mr. Dudley:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is a little unfortunate that I am called upon to respond after two such brilliant addresses as we have listened to, because I am not much of a speech-

maker. When I get up to make a talk I am a good deal like the Dutchman who had a couple of dogs, one big dog and a smaller one. It happened that the little dog was the older. The Dutchman was in the yard one morning and a friend came along and said, "You have a couple of nice dogs there." "Yes, they are fine; it is a funny thing about them though, the oldest is the youngest." His wife heard him and said, "Well Johnny is a funny fellow, he don't understand the English language; he means the biggest is the littlest." That is about the way I get things mixed up when I am starting to make a speech. A friend said to me, "Well, Dud, what are you going to say over there?" and I said "I don't know." He said, "Well, I am going to hear what you have to say," and I see he is back there in the rear of the hall.

It is certainly a great pleasure to welcome you in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association. I have been telling the people all around the state that all the conventions heretofore were mere caucuses, this was going to be a real convention. A caucus is where they get two or three fellows to fix things up, but the whole bunch is going to be here this time. This is only the advance guard. They are coming from the South, from the North and the West—from all over the state. They are not all here yet; am sorry they are not here to hear my speech. The travelers have worked hard. Only a few of us have done the work at this end of the line, Mr. Dorland, Mr. Burhans and myself. The boys in Chicago have done the rest. Chicago has helped a great deal; I am proud of what Chicago has done.

It wouldn't be fair to close without mentioning the assistance the manufacturers of the City of Decatur have given us. There have been some errors in the program which have been unavoidable. One is, the Combination Fountain Co., of our city, who has given us a donation and its name does not appear on the program. They are giving out tickets for the soda water and invite you to go and see their fountains. The Decatur Fountain Co. donated the badges. The Walrus Mfg. Co. is giving the barbecue on Friday. Gentlemen, in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, I bid you a hearty welcome. This is my home town, and it is a great pleasure to me to welcome you to Decatur and anything I can do to make your stay in Decatur more pleasant, will be gladly done. Don't fail to ask me because I will be right with you all through the convention.

Mr. Dorland, will you please come forward. A little over a year ago I first became acquainted with Mr. Dorland. He came down to Decatur and bought a store here, and he hadn't much more than landed

in town until he said, "Have you got an association of druggists here?" And I said, "I don't know much about it; I guess they have one." He went to the Secretary and he said they had an Association here but it was a dead one. Dorland said, "Let's bring it to life; you and I will start it." They organized the Macon County Retail Druggists' Association. After that organization I went to see Dorland and Dorland says, "Dud, let's get that state convention for Decatur next year." I said, "Do you know what that means?" He said, "It means lots of work but we are not afraid," and we went to Quincy and got the convention. In behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, in appreciation of the work you have done for us, Mr. Dorland, it gives me great pleasure to present to you this small token of our esteem. *Presents an umbrella to Mr. Dorland.*

Mr. Dorland:—Mr. President, and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association:—I am sure I counted on being on the platform a couple of times, but didn't expect to monopolize this afternoon's session. This token of esteem from the Travelers I appreciate from the bottom of my heart. I believe they have over-estimated what I have done. What I have done is only what hundreds of others throughout the state would have done if the opportunity had offered. I wish to thank the members of the I. P. T. A. for this kind remembrance.

President Duncan:—Before we have the President's Address, the Secretary has a message he wishes to read.

Secretary Day:—*Reads.*

MR. W. B. DAY, Secretary,

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association,  
Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to inform you that President Martin has appointed the following delegates to represent this Association at the next meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, which I understand will be held in Decatur, from June 14th to 17th:

A. J. Tapping, Barker & Wheeler Co. .... Peoria, Ill.  
W. C. Shurtleff, Morrisson, Plummer & Co., ..... Chicago, Ill.  
Charles A. Jerman, Olney & Jerman Co., ..... Chicago, Ill.

I have sent credentials to our delegates, and with best wishes for a large and successful meeting, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. E. TOMS, Secretary.

President Duncan:—Mr. Tapping is with us and we would like to hear from him.

Mr. Tapping:—There were other members appointed on this committee to present the greetings of the National Association. I see they are not here, and it may be I am like the Irishman. You have heard the story of the Irishman who was working on the street a very warm day, the sun beating down on his head and he had no hat on. One of his friends came along and said, "Pat, what are you doing in the sun without your hat, the heat will affect your brain." To which the Irishman replied, "If I had any brains I wouldn't be here."

In behalf of the National Association I extend greetings to you and best wishes for a profitable meeting. There was a time when these conventions were looked upon with antagonism. Today they are looked upon differently. Today the meetings of both associations are one of education, and the druggist or dealer in any line of business who does not attend the conventions, is doing himself an injustice and not making the best of his opportunities as he would did he so attend. No matter how good a merchant a man may be, there is much to learn that will better his condition and advance his business. It is here the foundations are laid and plans made for the enactment of laws, pure food and drugs and anti-narcotic. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and the people throughout the State of Illinois, should congratulate this Legislative committee who have been enabled to have laws enacted, both for pure drugs and anti-narcotics. And the National Association pledge our support for the furtherance and continual work along these lines, and also pledge our support to use the influence of the manufacturers that they may control the sales to legitimate dealers and keep out of the hands of those who are demoralizing the trade. Again we extend our co-operation. *Applause.*

President Duncan:—We will now have the President's Address. Will Vice-President Lescher take the chair?

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

*Fellow Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, I hope, will go down in history as being one of the best meetings this Association has ever had. As this is the first essay or address that I have ever made I expect that it will be criticized, so I beg your pardon at the start, as I have not had the chances that a great many

of you have had, but I have learned that to make a success of anything, from fishing to dollar-getting, you must be interested, for whether it is fun or work, it requires enthusiasm, otherwise a failure results; the enthusiastic man is the live one—the one who gets everything that is coming to him and has fun in getting it. You will pardon me then if I omit all ornamental flourishes and get right down “to brass tacks.”

#### OUR ASSOCIATION

The Association is growing. About one hundred new members are being added each year, but altogether too many are lost, they become indifferent. What can be done to hold the interest of the members and convince them that the Association is for their protection and progress? Should reorganization on the basis of membership in local associations be attempted? I think our Propaganda Committee could take hold of this work of organizing local affiliated associations. I think it would be much better to spend the money in this way than in circular letters—we could allow the chairman of this Committee five dollars a day and expenses for the days he was out demonstrating if we allow the same appropriation as last year, \$300.00. He could divide that up so as to make about twenty-five or thirty talks on the subject of Propaganda in different parts of the State at “get-to-gether meetings” and I believe it would be the means of getting more members than in any other way.

#### PROPAGANDA

While not wishing to anticipate the report of our worthy Chairman of the Propaganda Committee, Mr. Mills, I desire to call attention to the splendid work of this Committee and especially of its Chairman during the past winter. The meeting we had last April at Streator was the annual meeting of the LaSalle County Medical Association and they invited the druggists of LaSalle County to attend. The talk Mr. Mills gave that afternoon did more good than all the circular letters that were sent out both to the physicians and druggists. That meeting was the means of the reorganization of the LaSalle County druggists and we have now one of the best organizations in the state. The talk Mr. Mills gave there caused three physicians who had been in the habit of purchasing their elixirs, etc., (country physicians) from pharmaceutical houses to go to their home druggists and buy these. These doctors said they never thought their home druggists could make these preparations; another instance right in our town—the physicians who attended that meeting have been prescribing more than they ever did before and are taking more interest in the U.S.P. and N. F. preparations and express



surprise that we pharmacists can make those preparations—that's why I believe the money spent demonstrating as Mr. Mills did, will do much more good than circular letters. Any of you business men know where a circular letter goes without my telling you.

#### MEETINGS

The members who do not attend the meetings lose the greatest advantages of membership. It is not difficult to understand why a druggist whose business will not justify him in keeping a regular clerk, spends all his time in his store, not so the druggist who employs a registered man. What excuse has *he*? His business is seldom so large that his clerk cannot attend to it all. His clerk is an honest, sober, upright man; this kind of druggist has no confidence in his clerks. Now, if we admit, (and I believe the average stay-at-home druggist will admit) that the real reason why he so seldom goes out is not because he questions his clerk's honesty, but because he has no confidence in his ability. Where is the fault? If your clerks cannot run a store almost as well as the proprietor can himself, there is something wrong with the proprietor. This kind of proprietor is always kicking because he is unable to get good clerks, and therefore cannot spare the time to go to the annual meetings. We have too many of these druggists. While on the other hand, if a young man who enters our business is fortunate enough to be able to find work with a man who loves his business, a foundation will be laid that is solid enough to build upon, as the advice and teachings of such druggist are bound to enthuse his clerk, and a desire to master the business will infect him and he will start on the road to success. After the young man has obtained his certificate of registration, there is, from a legal standpoint, nothing to prevent his starting in business for himself and if he has capital he becomes an owner of a drug store. I believe it would be better for him to stay as a clerk for awhile, if he works for a man who is willing to show him the profit and loss of the store; he may think that the profits are large, but when he has his eyes opened to the fact that the profits are small and the expenses large, and that showy and beautiful fixtures do not spell prosperity he will not be so anxious to go into business for himself. A clear idea of profit and expense is absolutely necessary to success. That portion of our business which requires the best of our knowledge is, of course, the prescription business, this can be developed if one proves his love for the business by constantly studying the drugs and their relations to each other, in compounding them. Pharmacy is making such rapid progress that, unless one constantly keeps adding to his knowledge, he will soon become a back number and some other man

who is up-to-date will pass him in this line of work. We may advocate the use of the U.S.P. and N.F. preparations as much as we please, but unless each individual druggist is able to prove to the doctors who patronize his store that he is competent to make these preparations as they should be made, it will have very little effect against the literature and detail men sent out by manufacturers. In order to improve the general prescription business, every druggist should look upon it as a personal obligation to make these preparations properly. The secret of a successful prescription business is ability to prepare these compounds, always dispensing what the doctor orders and never substituting any manufactures or own make, for the special preparation ordered. If you have not the medicine prescribed, notify the doctor or tell the patient; this will establish a reputation for honesty. Today medicine is a science and is among the most important of all sciences, both from the standpoint of the welfare of the individual and the welfare of the community. The ignorant, poorly trained, and ill-qualified druggist is too great a menace to the country to be allowed to practice; the great Public does not yet fully understand the importance and necessity for competent pharmaceutical service, but the awakening is bound to come and pharmacists should be prepared accordingly. Do you know that the most valuable asset in your business today is the confidence and faith of your customers in your integrity? See to it that you do not betray that confidence. Our customers are at our mercy always, but so long as we retain their confidence, they will not leave us nor take up with a stranger. An extremely important part of our duties as pharmacists is the control of the quality and reliability of the medicine we dispense. It is your duty to see that these are genuine, pure, fresh and in every way right. More and better work is now required of the pharmacist than ever before and you must be prepared for it.

#### OUR FINANCES

Our Association, to be strong, must have a larger membership. It must be of more value to its members, and this can be done only through service. Funds are necessary in order to carry on any work, and means of adding to our income must be found, if our work is to be extended as it should be. In this connection there is another proposition that looks not quite right to me, this Association pays into the N.A.R.D. a per capita tax of about twenty-five cents which cuts our available funds down 25 per cent and most all of our members belong to the N.A.R.D. and pay their five dollars dues besides. I am not kicking on the five dollars dues in the N.A.R.D. for heaven knows we get our money's worth and more too from that Association, but the I.Ph.A. ought to

have more money than it has to carry on its business and I do not see how we can very well raise the price of our dues.

#### LEGISLATION

Matters of legislation will receive the attention of our Legislative Committee, which has prepared a very comprehensive report embodying a number of important recommendations for changes in our pharmacy law. I hope we can give at this meeting ample time to the discussion of the proposed changes in our law.

#### TRADE INTERESTS

The Chairman of this committee is one who has worked hard to get up a good paper and all that has been done with this report heretofore has been to refer it for publication and that was the end of it. Now this is not right—this report should be discussed, for it deals with the practical side of the drug business. It is not very encouraging to a committee to get up a paper, read it and then have someone make a motion for its adoption and that's all. We should be more courteous to these men and show a little appreciation of their work. You will find this year the Committee, consisting of Mr. Robertson and his colleagues, has prepared a report which deals with questions that are most important. I bespeak for their report a very careful consideration.

#### PRIZE ESSAYS

Acting upon a suggestion made by President Huber last year the time for the annual meeting has been lengthened so as to add two sessions and permit of a full discussion of all matters coming before the convention. This will give opportunity for hearing the Essays submitted in competition for the prize and I recommend that these should be read and discussed before the convention.

#### SCHOOL OF PHARMACY APPROPRIATION

The proposition presented by Mr. Yeomans and endorsed by the Association at the last meeting to request an appropriation for a new building for the School of Pharmacy of the State University should be followed up at this time by the appointment of a committee or a provision to empower the present committee on School of Pharmacy appropriation to enter upon an active campaign to this end. The legislature meets next winter and the time is ripe to press this demand and assure a suitable and permanent home for the School.

## DEFRAYING EXPENSES OF DELEGATES

I would like to call your attention to another matter of importance and to ask you if you think it right that the men who went to Washington, D. C., last month as delegates to the Convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopoeia should pay their own expenses. It is not like our annual meetings for it only comes once in ten years; the following extract from the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record is to the point:

"Unfortunately the majority of pharmacists in active work can ill spare both the time and the money required for attendance on the convention. Where the pharmacist is willing to make the sacrifice of time involved it would seem only fair that the financial burden should be borne by the organization which he represents. This view of the case is taken in the resolutions adopted by the Denver branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which has pledged itself to aid in providing funds for the expenses of the delegates appointed by the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association. This indeed is a practical step in the right direction, and one which other similar organizations might well emulate.

"In appointing delegates not only must their qualifications be carefully considered, but they should be required to give assurance that they will attend the convention, remain throughout the entire time of its deliberations, and give the matters brought before the convention their earnest, careful consideration. We trust that the good example set by the Denver branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be followed and the suggestion offered that the expenses of the delegates be paid be adopted. If the financial ability of the appointee is to be considered then we will not have at the convention the men best fitted to represent pharmacy in the revision of the Pharmacopoeia. By paying the expenses of the delegates their financial status becomes immaterial and we are left free to send those men who by their attainments and their character will best represent the best that is in pharmacy."

I do not believe we could have sent better men than we did; men who would take more interest in that work than Mr. Bodemann, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Herman Fry. It may be that these gentlemen will take exception to what I say, but I think it is no more than right, for it is not for their material benefit, for every druggist in the United States is benefited by this work. We need not take this money out of our treasury—let us each one of us donate what ever we can afford now, while in session, toward defraying the expenses of these delegates.

## THE A. PH. A.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, the parent of our Association and of all its kind, deserves more than the passing mention which I am able to give. Its story for fifty-eight years is a long record

of successful achievements in face of many difficulties. The work of this association in creating and revising the National Formulary—only one of its many activities—has alone been of incalculable value to every pharmacist. The A. Ph. A. stands for progress and advancement along scientific lines. It has done and is doing much to maintain the professional status of pharmacy. With a growing membership and the prospect of a larger and stronger journal this *Alma Mater* of pharmaceutical organizations is entering on a period of increased activity. Every pharmacist should join the A. Ph. A. and help in its work. The publications of the Association—its proceedings and journal, are alone worth more than the nominal annual dues.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

The National Association of Retail Druggists was indeed a God-send to the druggists of the United States and has done more to develop the business ability of the druggists than any other organization could possibly have done. On many occasions the National association has powerfully reinforced the efforts of this association in securing just and fair legislation for pharmacists. Possessing a powerful organization and aided by an active weekly journal, "NOTES," the N. A. R. D. bears a promise of future greatness and usefulness which can scarcely be over-estimated. The annual dues are trifling in proportion to the great work the N.A.R.D. is doing for every pharmacist. I might continue at some length to discuss these benefits, but I do not wish to anticipate the message which I know our good friend, Secretary Potts, has for you.

#### THE I. P. T. A.

The Travelers' Association; I do not believe that I can possibly do justice to these boys and compliment them sufficiently on what they have done for our Association; if it were not for them we would be far behind our present membership for we can thank them for a large part of our twelve hundred members. Before they joined us, the attendance at our conventions was small and the enthusiasm slight; the entertainments were mostly absent and few ladies came to our convention. Of late years the attendance and enthusiasm have noticeably increased each year; many ladies attend and the entertainments are looked forward to for months before the meeting and remembered long afterwards. The Travelers advertise our meetings, look after all arrangements for our comfort, secure special railway accommodations for us and all this without it costing our Association a penny. You would be surprised to know the number of druggists whose wives and

daughters look forward to this annual meeting and keep their husbands or fathers reminded of it. In fact many arrange their vacations so as to attend our meetings. If it were not for the Travelers many of these members would not attend at all. I do hope that we shall always have our salesmen friends with us to encourage us with their helpfulness and good cheer.

Vice-President Lescher:—Ladies and Gentlemen, you have heard the President's Address, what will you do with it.

Mr Brown:—I move to receive same and refer it to a committee of three.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President Lescher:—I appoint on that committee, Mr. Brown of Chicago, Mr. Staudt of Aurora, and Mr. Armstrong of Decatur.

President Duncan:—*Resuming the chair.* The next will be the Secretary's report.

Secretary Day:—Before I read the report, I would like to call your attention to the fact that the Association met in Decatur in 1886, twenty-four years ago. A friend who attended that meeting told me that when the members from Chicago arrived here, and the attendance was small,—they found that no special preparation had been made. The members were not supplied with any distinctive badge; it wasn't customary at that time. This was before we had our friends of the Travelers' Association to assist us in looking after such affairs. The visiting members decided that it would be a nice thing to have a badge of some sort; they held a confab, adjourned to a tin shop and made a contract with the tinner to cut out fifty of these badges. *Shows badge.* This badge is one of these. It belongs to Prof. Hallberg, who was one of the visiting members at that time.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

*To the Officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

I have the honor to submit my annual report as Secretary:

The Association is now closing its thirtieth year and is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity with a membership of over a thousand, and a comfortable balance in the treasury.

During the past year it became necessary to start a new ledger, and the Secretary went carefully over the old ledger and dropped from the roll many members, including those who were more than three years in arrears, and those who were in arrears and had removed from the State, so that there was no prospect of their continuing their membership. This careful pruning of the membership is responsible for the unusually large number of suspensions reported this year. The Secretary makes this explanation so as to avoid giving the impression that we are losing more than the usual number of members.

Our dues-paid membership remains about the same in number as heretofore, nevertheless, the fact remains that we are not making much headway in getting and holding members. Our Membership Committee has done fairly well, and this year is able to report the accession of ninety new members since the last meeting, a number which will presumably be materially increased during this meeting. While our membership is far from what it should be since it includes less than one-fourth of the registered pharmacists of the State, yet it compares favorably with the membership of state associations in our neighboring states.

The following tabulation shows the number of dues-paid members in the State Associations of the states adjoining ours as compiled from the proceedings of last year.

Missouri .....	453	Ohio .....	488
Kentucky .....	300	Michigan .....	183
Indiana .....	248	Wisconsin .....	208
Iowa .....	633		

In fact the only state association which exceeds us in membership is New York, which has about one thousand dues-paid members.

#### MEMBERSHIP

Members on the rolls at the close of the last meeting.....	1148
Deaths reported during the year .....	7
Resignations during the year .....	9
Suspensions for non-payment of dues.....	129
<hr/>	
New members received since last meeting (and to close of this meeting) .....	112
Present membership .....	1115
Net loss .....	33

## DUES

Dues-paid members (to date) 832; in arrears, 267. Of these in arrears 147 owe for one year, 62 for two years, 58 for three years.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial report which follows covers the fiscal year from June 1, 1909 to May 31st, 1910 inclusive:

## RECEIPTS

Dues .....	\$872.00
Advertising .....	285.00
Interest .....	45.00
Total .....	<u>\$1202.00</u>

## EXPENDITURES

Voucher No.

261—John Coleman, Treasurer, N.A.R.D. contribution.....	\$201.00
262—Chris Garver, Chairman Legislative Committee, expenses..	25.95
263—R. E. Dorland, prize essay .....	10.00
264—W. T. Robinson, printing .....	2.25
265—W. B. Day, Sec'y., postage and telegrams.....	10.59
266—Conklin Price & Webb, premium on bonds of Secretary and Treasurer .....	13.00
267—George P. Mills, Chairman, Propaganda Committee.....	100.00
268—Briggs Print Shop, stationery .....	11.00
269—W. T. Robinson, envelopes for proceedings.....	9.50
270—W. B. Day, Sec'y., postage, express and half tones.....	15.55
271—Geo. C. Bartells, Treas., stationery.....	2.60
272—Frank I. Miller, printing and binding proceedings.....	241.76
273—W. B. Day, Sec'y., postage for proceedings.....	57.80
274—Geo. P. Mills, chairman, Propaganda Committee.....	100.00
275—W. T. Robinson, printing dues notices, voting cards and envelopes .....	45.75
276—W. B. Day, Sec'y., postage and incidentals.....	7.75
277—W. B. Day, Sec'y., salary, half year.....	150.00
278—George P. Mills, Chairman, Propaganda Committee.....	100.00
279—W. B. Day, Sec'y., postage and incidentals.....	26.20
280—W. T. Robinson, printing receipts and bills.....	7.00
281—M. E. Stuart, mailing voting cards and renewal slips.....	25.00
282—W. T. Robinson, printing membership applications.....	6 25



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

283—W. B. Day, Sec'y., postage .....	10.00
284—W. B. Day, Sec'y., salary, half- year .....	150.00
Total .....	\$1328.95
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	126.95

## SUPPLEMENTARY

As supplementary to the above report, the Secretary has collected since June first and up to the close of the meeting, \$99.00 for dues, and has drawn orders on the treasurer for \$155.00 for legal expenses of the Legislative Committee and \$18.75 for printing invitations and programs. This clears up all outstanding indebtedness to the date of the meeting excepting two items for postage and envelopes amounting to \$34.25.

During the last year the following members have been taken from us by death:

John D. Covell .....	Forreston
F. P. Foltz .....	Abingdon
A. E. Hiss .....	Chicago
George Lytle .....	New Boston
Tulley S. Reed .....	Middletown
W. O. Steinmeyer .....	Carlinville
Charles Zimmerman .....	Peoria

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. DAY, Secretary.

President Duncan:—You have heard the report of the Secretary, what is your pleasure?

Secretary Day:—It is the usual custom to refer the secretary's report with the treasurer's report to an auditing committee.

President Duncan:—Before that goes to the committee, we will have the Treasurer's report by Mr. Bartells.

Mr. Bartells:—Mr. President:—This report is from June 1st, 1909, to June 1st, 1910.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

I herewith transmit a statement of the financial condition of our Association for the year beginning June 1st, 1909, and ending May 1st, 1910. You will see that there is a little falling off in the amount of cash

on hand. This is due to the amount voted for use of the Committee on Propaganda of U. S. P. and N. F., \$300.00.

The amount of collections for dues and advertising are about the same as last year. Our expenses are less outside the amount voted to the committees. I am glad to be able to make so favorable a report in this, my twelfth year.

I want you to select from your membership a successor as treasurer and transfer to him the confidence, kindness and courtesy which you have ever bestowed upon me since my election at Alton in 1898.

May the I. P. A. live long and prosper and serve the end for which it was formed. (See article 2 of constitution) is the hope and wish of,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. C. BARTELLS.

George C. Bartells, Treasurer, in account with the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

1909

DEBIT.

June 1—Cash on hand as per annual report .....	\$1031.25
June 1—Cash in permanent fund .....	600.00
July 24—Cash received from W. B. Day, Sec'y.....	49.05
Sept. 1—Cash received from W. B. Day, Sec'y.....	57.80
Dec. 8—Cash received from W. B. Day, Sec'y.....	383.50

1910

Jan. 22—Cash received from W. B. Day, Sec'y.....	300.00
Mch. 8—Cash received from W. B. Day, Sec'y.....	58.20
May 31—Cash received from W. B. Day, Sec'y.....	308.45
May 31—Cash—interest to July 3.....	45.00

Total .....\$2833.25

1909

CREDIT

June 25—Paid Voucher No. 261.....	\$ 201.00
June 25—Paid Voucher No. 262.....	25.95
June 25—Paid Voucher No. 263.....	10.00
June 25—Paid Voucher No. 264 .....	2.25
June 25—Paid Voucher No. 265 .....	10.59
Aug. 24—Paid Voucher No. 266.....	13.00
Aug. 24—Paid Voucher No. 267.....	100.00
Aug. 24—Paid Voucher No. 268.....	11.00

Aug. 24—Paid Voucher No. 269 .....	9.50
Aug. 24—Paid Voucher No. 270 .....	15.55
Aug. 25—Paid Voucher No. 271 .....	2.60
Sept. 28—Paid Voucher No. 272 .....	241.76
Sept. 28—Paid Voucher No. 273 .....	57.80
Dec. 1—Paid Voucher No. 274 .....	100.00
Dec. 8—Paid Voucher No. 275 .....	45.75
Dec. 8—Paid Voucher No. 276 .....	7.75
Dec. 8—Paid Voucher No. 277 .....	150.00
Feb. 21—Paid Voucher No. 278 .....	100.00
Mch. 8—Paid Voucher, No. 279 .....	26.20
Mch. 8—Paid Voucher No. 280 .....	7.00
Mch. 8—Paid Voucher No. 281 .....	25.00
May 31—Paid Voucher No. 282 .....	6.25
May 31—Paid Voucher No. 283 .....	10.00
May 31—Paid Voucher No. 284 .....	150.00
May 31—Cash in Permanent fund .....	600.00
May 31—Cash on hand .....	904.30
Total .....	<u>\$2,833.25</u>

President Duncan:—You have heard the report of the Treasurer, what is your pleasure?

A motion made and seconded that it be received and referred to an auditing committee along with the secretary's report. Carried.

President Duncan:—I think we had better vote on new members before we put these two reports to the committee. There are 95 new members.

Secretary Day:—We have the following new members for election:

#### NEW MEMBERS

Adams, A. L., Winnetka	Barnhart, S. H., Peru
Abrahamson, J. A., Chicago	Bach, Engelbert, Taylorville
Anderson, Henry E., Chicago	Battles, M. W., Jr., Moline
Antonow, Samuel L., Chicago	Bell, H. M., Decatur
Aschenbrenner, Conrad, Amboy	Becker, W. L., LaSalle
Armstrong, Byron, Jacksonville	Blake, Frank E., Watseka
Aron, Ben, Chicago	Borovik, George S., Chicago
Bachmann, John F., Chicago	Brittin, Franklin L., Springfield
Baessler, Wm. F., Chicago	Cady, James R., Chicago

Cazel, Ernest C., Wilmette  
Cluxton, W. S., St. Francisville  
Clarkson, Robt. A., Springfield  
Clyde, A. E., Glencoe  
Daniels, A. R., Ludlow  
Davenport, Clint, Crossville  
Davis, Archie T., Decatur  
Denton, H. B., Beardstown  
D'Urso, Frank, Chicago  
Felsher, W. Z., Chicago  
Gabert, Adolph, Chicago  
Garard, John H., Carthage  
Gaffney, R. E., Lincoln  
Gain, P. L. East St. Louis  
Gaut, Charles P., Streator  
Gibbs, Leon E., Chicago  
Gordon, M. M., Chicago  
Henckell, H. N. V., Cairo  
Herschy, E. D., Kewanee  
Hirschfield, James, Chicago  
Hoffman, Casimir W., Chicago  
Horstmann, A. D., E. St. Louis  
Irwin, W. C., Salem  
Jackman, Charles B., Chicago  
Jericho, E., Moline  
Jerusal, Stanley J., Chicago  
Jewett, Harvey O., Oregon  
DeKieffer, Otto M., Chicago  
Kelly, J. O., McLeansboro  
Klute, A. H., E. St. Louis  
Knick, W. J., Chicago  
Knudson, E. G., Chicago  
Kraft, Herbert E., Chicago  
Kroening, A. E., Chicago  
Kuhn, William H., Joliet  
Leininger, Otto W., Chicago  
Lestina, J. M., Chicago  
Lenz, George, Chicago  
Lorton, John B., Mattoon  
Lueder, W. H., Washington  
Lutz, C. J., Ottawa  
Lye, Edward, Seneca  
Magnusson, Albert, Arcola  
Malone, J. E., La Salle  
Marshall, O. E., Mt. Morris  
McClenahan, C. D., Toulon  
McDonnell, John, Chicago  
McNichols, I. A., Decatur  
Metzger, Fred W., Springfield  
Merker, Charles F., E. St. Louis  
Means, Frank B., Windsor  
Meinung, R. R. R., Chicago  
Mugrove, A. C., Hutsonville  
Myers, John, Chicago  
Nielsen, Herman, Chicago  
Newman, Joseph H., Chicago  
Nordling, Albert J., Rockford  
Petesch, N. H., McHenry  
Pfaff, Fred L., Centralia  
Packard, J. W., Chicago  
O'Brien, William H., Richmond  
Rutschke, Oscar, White Hall  
Reeves, Joseph M., El Paso  
Rehbock, R. H., Chicago  
Roth, Joseph A., Chicago  
Robertson, A. T., Ashmore  
Riemenschneider, Julius, Chicago  
Riggs, S. M., Atwood  
Rahlf, Otto G., Chicago  
Robbins, Jennie, Chicago  
Ridinger, Charles C., Saunemin  
Starkweather, Asa., Palmer  
Sage, William H., Wheaton  
Swahn, John, Chicago  
Stephenson, Newton J., Mt. Vernon  
Shoemaker, Raphael, Perry  
Sweetland, Dale, Highland Park  
Siebrandt, M. J., Chicago  
Sherman, W. W., Ogden  
Salem, Joseph, Chicago  
Salveson, Peter, Coal Harbor, N. D.  
Strawn, A. A., Forrest  
Smith, Will H., Streator  
Sprinkle, I. A., Villa Grove  
Seaney, Elmer F., Oblong  
Storen, M. T., Rockford  
Utt, A. R., Glen Ellyn  
Uzzell, Charles A., Granite City  
Wilson, Harry E., Chicago  
Wells, Frances E., Chicago  
Wenban, Frank J., Lake Forest  
Wheeler, Thos. E., Utica  
Wilhelmy, Sylvester, Decatur  
Wilson, F. D., Hamilton

NOTE:—This list includes all new members elected during the meeting.

A motion was made and seconded that the members as read be elected members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. Carried.

Secretary Day:—I wish to add, that we can elect new members at any time during the meeting. It is my hope to see a substantial increase of the membership during the meeting, and if any member has one or more applications in his pocket, just present them as early as possible.

President Duncan:—I appoint on the auditing committee, Mr. C. A. Storer, Mr. L. J. Pelikan and Mr. P. J. Forbrich, and they are to report Wednesday morning. We will now have from Mr. Dorland, the report of the Local Secretary.

Mr. Dorland:—Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:—I appreciate the feeling of the former local secretary when they called on him to give a report. It is very hard for a local secretary to give a report, there is no money to handle, nothing to do but make arrangements. All my work has been in connection with the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and their local entertainment committee. To give a detailed report would consume too much time. I ask you to accept the list of entertainments on the back of this program as a part of my report; the bigger part more than likely is due to the travelers because they handle the finances. My part is the other part that isn't paid for.

In asking you to come to Decatur, the Decatur Association wasn't selfish in the matter. Of course we felt we needed this meeting here. I would like to call your attention to the fact that I believe it would be wise to come down in this part of the state more often. In the last ten years there has been but one meeting in Central Illinois—at Danville ten years ago. The other nine meetings have been in the northern part of the state. I believe you will find 80 per cent or possibly more of the members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association live north of Decatur and Springfield. We should have as many from the south as there are from the north, and I believe it is, because the meetings of this association, being held so often in the north, have been kept away from the druggists in the south. It is possibly through oversight. I believe the Association meeting should be once in the north end and next in the south end of the state so as to give these fellows in the south end a chance to "warm up." I have had druggists write me since they knew the association was coming here, that they never felt they were



**WM. D. DUNCAN**  
**PRESIDENT 1909-1910**



**W. B. DAY**  
**SECRETARY**



**G. C. BARTELLS**  
**TREASURER**



**KALPH E. DORLAND**  
**LOCAL SECRETARY, 1910**



invited. If they have not become acquainted with the association, it is our business to "show" them.

I wish to call your attention to the reception tonight to be held at the Elks' Club Rooms. They also wish to offer it as a resting place to all members of both associations during the convention in Decatur. On behalf of the Macon County Retail Druggists' Association, I wish to extend to you a very hearty welcome to our city. *Applause.*

President Duncan:—We will now hear the report of the Executive Committee.

Secretary Day:

#### MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

NOVEMBER 12, 1909.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met at the office of the Secretary in Chicago on Friday afternoon, November 12th.

President W. D. Duncan, of Ottawa, called the meeting to order at 2:30 o'clock. Besides the President and Secretary, there were present J. A. Mahaffy, W. P. Knoche, J. P. Crowley, Gustav Frank, L. J. Pelikan, W. H. Brown, and George Fry of Chicago; George P. Mills, of Evanston; W. T. Shorthose of Bloomington and L. H. Reed of Centralia; Chairman C. E. Robertson, E. H. Ladish and George Graves of the Trade Interests Committee; Chairman G. H. Sohrbeck of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records and Chairman George P. Mills and Charles Brunstrom of the Propaganda Committee. Also the representatives of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, who had been given special invitation, Secretary F. J. Hoey and Chairman W. F. Bahe.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with as these had already appeared in print in the Proceedings.

Upon motion of J. P. Crowley and amended by Mr. Mahaffy, the date of the coming annual meeting at Decatur was fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 14, 15, 16 and 17. It was thought best to extend the time for the meeting to four days so as to give ample time for the important matters which are to come up for discussion at the coming annual meeting.

The following nominations for the voting card for the Board of



Pharmacy and Advisory Board were made after the roll call of the Executive Committee had been taken and recess allowed to give the Chicago members an opportunity to caucus. The Secretary read letters from most of the absent committeemen recommending candidates from their districts and the President was authorized to fill vacancies.

The completed lists as approved by the Committee are as follows:

#### BOARD OF PHARMACY

Districts 1-10—H. C. Christensen, M. G. Franke, W. P. Knoche, J. P. Crowley, J. J. Chwatal, L. J. Pelikan, Wm. Block, John Murbach, Jacob Topf, Chicago; C. E. Rennecker, Wilmette; 11th, C. F. W. Schultz, Elgin; 12th, Wilbur Grimes, Grand Ridge; 13th, W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport; 14th, J. E. Brewer, Monmouth; 15th, Charles H. Burt, Galesburg; 16th, R. D. McDougall, Peoria; 17th, George G. Coen, Normal; 18th, W. F. Baum, Danville; 19th, E. E. Horrall, Decatur; 20th, M. J. Hogan, Taylorville; 21st, R. Shoemaker, Perry; 22nd, Carl Metzger, East St. Louis; 23rd, L. H. Broom, Effingham; 24th, H. J. Humma, Metropolis; 25th, Thos. Rixleben, Jonesboro.

#### ADVISORY BOARD

Districts 1-10—J. H. Wells, M. A. Harper, H. J. Holthoefer, Paul Finninger, S. P. Frank, L. P. Larsen, W. H. Brown, Otto Hartwig, Joseph Hottinger, Chicago; J. Victor Lee, Evanston; 11th, L. C. Staudt, Aurora; 12th, Emil Feurer, LaSalle; 13th, A. J. Robson, Freeport; 14th, H. W. Sohrbeck, Moline; 15th, J. W. Hoover, Galesburg; 16th, Fritz Lueder, Peoria; 17th, George F. Lester, Arrowsmith; 18th, H. I. Roden, Momence; 19th, N. L. Krone, Decatur; 20th, W. R. Graham, Carlinville; 21st, Charles Coley, Pittsfield; 22nd, L. E. Baumeister, East St. Louis; 23rd, George R. Fithian, Newton; 24th, V. C. Michels, Albion; 25th, H. N. Henckell, Cairo.

It was moved that the salary of the Secretary be the same as last year and that at the next annual meeting the traveling expenses of a stenographer for the Secretary be allowed by the Association.

It was suggested that the Chairman of the Committees send copies of their reports to the Secretary a month or so before the meeting so as to facilitate the arrangement of the program.

Chairman Robertson of the Trade Interests Committee made a very interesting report outlining the successful prosecution of itinerant vendors conducted in Hancock county, which was received with much interest by the members. The Secretary, in behalf of the Association,

was instructed to thank the lawyers, who conducted the cases, for their good work and for the report made by them through Mr. Robertson giving the method of procedure adopted.

Chairman Wells, of the Legislative Committee, reported very briefly for his Committee, stating that they had in mind a section in the proposed new law, which they hoped would be sufficient to control the itinerant vendors.

Mr. Mills reported for the Propaganda Committee in his usual interesting way and told of the good work that the Committee has done in aiding local pharmacists in holding joint meetings in various parts of the state. He spoke of coming meetings, which have been arranged and a series of letters which his Committee proposed to send to members throughout the state during the winter.

Mr. Mills' remarks were very favorably received and his work was heartily approved. The meeting then adjourned.

W. B. DAY, Secretary.

President Duncan:—What is your pleasure with the Executive Committee's report.

A motion was made that it be accepted and referred for publication and printed in the proceedings. Seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—The next is the report of the Advisory Board by Mr. Yeomans.

Mr. Yeomans:

#### THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Since our report of a year ago, the President of the University has appointed Mr. E. H. Ladish for the five-year term, beginning with 1909 to replace Mr. S. L. Coffinberry, of Peoria, whose term has expired.

A meeting of the Advisory Board was held at the School April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred ten, and there were present Mr. Ladish, Mr. Yeomans, Professors Hallberg, Goodman and Clark and Secretary Day. There was a discussion of the affairs of the school, and especially

of the appropriation for a suitable building for the school, which was suggested by Mr. Yeomans and endorsed by the Association at the last annual convention of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in Quincy, 1909. The members of the Advisory Board pledged their active support in the effort to get an appropriation for a suitable home for the school.

The school has been a part of the University of Illinois since 1896, and has occupied rented quarters during this entire period—in fact is at present occupying quarters, for which a rental of six thousand dollars a year is paid. It would be economy on the part of the State, and much better for the school if an appropriation were secured to provide a suitable home for the Institution. The present quarters have been greatly improved during the past year by the remodeling of the building, whereby elevator service has been supplied, a new heating plant installed and a number of other improvements arranged for. But there is always the difficulty in making permanent improvements where the quarters are rented and are therefore unsatisfactory.

The school now has a lease until May 1, 1912, so that if an appropriation is secured in the next session of the legislature, there will be sufficient time to erect a suitable building before the present lease expires. The school is prosperous, the total enrollment being 175 and the graduating class numbering 53.

S. C. YEOMANS, Chairman.

President Duncan:—You have heard the report of Mr. Yeomans, what is your pleasure?

A motion was made that it be received and placed on file.

Seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—Mr. Larsen has some information to give you in regard to telephone service.

Mr. Larsen:—Mr. President:—I want to make the announcement for the Chairman of the Retail Druggists' Association. He called the Chicago office to get in touch with the local office to get free service. I leave the rest of the announcement to Mr. Dorland.

Mr. Dorland:—Mr. J. D. McMillan, local manager of the Central Union Telephone Co., wishes to inform you that free service from six o'clock A. M. to nine P. M. will be given to all members of the Association, including all points in Illinois reached through the Central

Union Telephone Co., also in Chicago reached through exchange. The telephone booth is in the west lobby of the St. Nicholas Hotel; a special operator is in charge from six A. M. to nine P. M.

President Duncan:—We will now have the report of the Special Committee on School of Pharmacy Appropriation by Secretary Scherer.

Mr. Scherer:

THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

At the Quincy meeting, a year ago, your Committee made a report of its efforts in behalf of the appropriation for the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, stating that an appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year had been asked for by the Trustees and had passed the Senate and House and at the time of the meeting the appropriation bill was in the hands of the Governor.

As you are probably all aware, the Governor signed the bill, and the School of Pharmacy has received a state appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year during the past year and will receive the same amount during the coming year. As only a special session of the legislature has been held since the last meeting of our Association, your Committee has no further report to make other than to suggest that a committee for this purpose should be re-appointed for the coming year, inasmuch as the matter of appropriation will come up again next January, when the legislature convenes.

We again thank the members of the Association who assisted us so greatly in our successful efforts to secure this appropriation for the School of Pharmacy.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW SCHERER, *Secretary.*

President Duncan:—This report will be received and referred for publication. Before we go any further, Mr. Day has a telegram to read.

Secretary Day:—We have a telegram of greetings from the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. This brings to mind the fact there are eight State Associations in session this week. *Reads telegram.*

Maryville, Mo., June 13, 10.

President Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

Missouri Pharmacists send fraternal greetings and wish you a successful convention.

HENRY M. WHELFLEY, Secretary.

Secretary Day, *continuing*:—Wouldn't it be a good idea to send telegrams of greetings, night messages, to each Association now in session?

A motion was made and seconded that the Secretary send by wire this evening, the congratulations of this Association to those other State Pharmaceutical Associations now in session, namely: Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, New Jersey, Texas and West Virginia. Carried.

Secretary Day:—I have here two essays, presented for the prize essay competition; this brings up the matter of prize essays, which are to be read at this meeting, but it has been customary to have the essays first submitted to a committee.

President Duncan:—I will appoint on the committee on prize essays, Mr. Light, Mr. Larsen and Mr. Deck.

This is the last call this evening for new members; if any of you have any applications, we will be glad to have them now.

A motion was made to adjourn. Seconded and carried.

Association adjourned to meet the next morning at nine o'clock.

## SECOND SESSION

The meeting was called to order on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock by President Duncan.

President Duncan:—Mr. Day will read the Report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records. Mr. Sohrbeck the Chairman, is not here.

Secretary Day:

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, begs leave to submit the following report: In pursuance of section 4 of Article 3 of the by-laws, a majority of your committee on the 21st day of April last, visited the offices of the State Board at Springfield, making a careful inspection and investigation of the method of accounting. We made no attempt to audit and verify the reports of the Treasurer and Chairman of the Committee on complaints, and prosecutions showing the fines, collected, etc., believing we would do no better than to accept the report of the expert accountants employed by the Board to investigate and report upon these matters. Said report was made April 10th, 1910 by C. M. Tinney, auditor. Your committee finds that the receipts of the board during the year 1909 were \$16,157.73, and the expenditures \$17,149.45, showing a cash balance of \$3313.57 December 31, 1909. In addition to this balance, there has been received to April 13, 1910, on account of fees for the year, 1909, the sum of \$5804.00, of which the following is a summary:

## RECEIPTS

To balance on hand from 1908 .....	\$ 4,105.29
To registered pharmacists by examination.....	\$ 940.00
To renewal of registered pharmacists certificates 5247	
at \$1.50 .....	7,870.50
To renewal of registered pharmacists certificates, 37	
at \$3.00 .....	111.00
To renewals of registered pharmacist certificates, 5	
at \$5.00 .....	25.00
To assistant pharmacists by examination.....	920.00
To renewal of assistant pharmacist certificates, 777	
at \$1.00 .....	777.00
To renewals of assistant pharmacist certificates, 8	
at \$2.00 .....	16.00
To renewals of assistant pharmacists certificates, 1	
at \$4.00 .....	4.00
To applications for apprentice registration,.....	1,280.00
To applications for examination as registered pharmacists .....	1,735.00

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

To applications for examination as local registered pharmacist .....	65.00	
To applications for examination as assistant pharmacist .....	1,210.00	
To delinquent fees .....	104.50	
To fines collected outside of Cook county.....	383.99	
To fines collected in Cook county .....	143.00	
To interest on deposits .....	182.74	
To rental of Chicago office .....	50.00	
To applications for reciprocal registration.....	340.00	\$16,157.73

## DISBURSEMENTS

By salaries .....	\$ 6,202.50	
By per diem, members of board .....	1,835.00	
By personal expenses, members of board, secretary and assistant secretary .....	1,900.71	
By expense, committee on complaints and prosecutions .....	4,131.00	
By blank books and stationery supplies.....	397.30	
By printing .....	234.95	
By freight, drayage and express .....	25.48	
By telephone and telegraph .....	82.65	
By fees refunded .....	59.00	
By postage .....	645.00	
By Chicago office .....	188.20	
By examination supplies .....	191.46	
By rental Chicago .....	799.92	
By miscellaneous .....	456.28	\$17,149.45

\$ 3,113.57

Bank Reconciliation as on December 31st, 1909.

Balance as per Cash Book ..... \$3,113.57

Add Outstanding Checks:

Number 4892 .....	\$5.00	
Number 5378 .....	1.50	
Number 5319 .....	5.00	
Number 5344 .....	.73	12.23

Balance as per Bank Statement..... \$3,125.80

Changes in the membership during the year 1909 were as follows:

Registered Pharmacists:

# ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION 45

Registrations on December 31, 1909.....5,421  
 Less reductions by death or non-payment of fees..... 161

Memberships renewed .....5,260  
 New members ..... 188  
 Reinstatements ..... 29  
 Reciprocal memberships ..... 34

Registrations as on December 31, 1909.....5,511

## Assistant Pharmacists:

Registrations on December 31, 1909..... 947  
 Less reductions by non-payment of fees, death or promotion 164

Membership renewed ..... 783  
 New members ..... 184  
 Reinstatements ..... 3

Registrations as on December 31, 1909..... 970

## ERRORS AND DISCREPANCIES IN CERTIFICATES

According to the Cash Book 5511 Registered Pharmacists' Certificates showed have been issued, but the cards on file show that 5512 R. P. certificates were issued. This was owing to the fact that E. L. Dennison No. 6584 paid \$1.50 (See Cash Book folio 197) and the money was credited to a wrong applicant and certificate issued to some one in error. Later, a certificate was issued to No. 6584, thus making a certificate issue where no money was paid. Inasmuch as it has been impossible to locate the person who received a certificate in error, Mr. Dodds, the secretary, has paid in \$1.50 in 1910, and therefore at the end of 1910, there will show \$1.50 in excess of certificates issued.

## COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS

The docket of the Municipal Court of Chicago was examined and I herewith submit a full report or statement of complaints entered and how they were disposed of.

I submit also a statement of the docket outside of Cook county.

In the case of W. Disbrow, Mr. Avery made an error in remitting \$40.00. The amount of the fine was \$22.50. There is therefore returnable to Mr. Avery \$17.50.



A detailed statement of the foregoing receipts and expenditures will be submitted by the board in its report to this meeting.

Your committee find that the records are neatly and properly kept and that the general working system is such as to reflect credit upon the board and its secretary.

In conclusion your committee desire to call the attention of the association to the amount of money expended and fines collected by the committee on complaints and prosecution during the year 1909, as follows expenses of committee on complaints and prosecutions \$4131.00, fines collected outside of Cook County \$383.99, fines collected in Cook county 143.00, a total of fines collected \$526.99, in other words it cost the board \$4131.00 to collect in fines \$526.99. Your committee believe that the results of the prosecutions in fines do not justify the expenditures of so large a sum to obtain those fines.

The courtesies of the office were extended to your committee during their work and every assistance was afforded them.

G. HENRY SOHRBECK.  
GEORGE EISELE.

President Duncan:—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records, what is your pleasure?

A motion was made and seconded that it be received and printed in the proceedings. Carried.

President Duncan:—We will now have the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, by Mr. Charles E. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Gentlemen:—It is the opinion of your Chairman and Committee on Trade Interests that the subjects which most interest the trade are:

FIRST. The Itinerant Vender.

SECOND. The Buying and Selling of Drugs.

THIRD. The Drug Clerk.

First: Who is the Itinerant Vender? He is a man with two horses, a covered rig and unlimited nerve. You sometimes find him in heavenly places, in church, Sunday Schools and prayer meetings. He comes into our neighborhoods seeking whom he may get into his net. He offers up prayers to the Deity. When night comes he puts up with the most influential patron, becomes acquainted with the whole family and becomes quite a confidant and talks over family matters. Why does he stay with this influential citizen? Because of his influence and money; knowing well that the time is approaching when he will have to appear before a bar of justice, hence he needs money and friends.

The question arises all over the state: "Why can we not get rid of this travelling vender?" Because they have been in every county and state for many years and have gained the esteem and confidence of certain persons in the community. Why have they not been put out of business? Our answer is that some druggists have been playing checkers. Others are interested in whom the next president should be, while some have been wondering how much business their competitors are doing. Hence, by our negligence, we are waiting for the other fellow to do something in this matter while the other fellow is waiting for us to do something, and by our carelessness and negligence, the venders have become thoroughly acquainted, thus crowding themselves upon the graces of the innocent people and taking advantage of their heartfelt sympathies. He enters into their good homes and creates appetites for future business by his dishonest and deceiving methods and hence it becomes quite a task to eliminate him from our midst.

The druggist should awake from his slumber, take a stimulant and go after any violator of the Pharmacy Law, no matter who he is. We prepare ourselves for the profession of Pharmacy and spend both time and money to acquire a thorough training. The druggist should be a responsible citizen in his community and have the confidence of the public; should maintain the reputation of an ideal citizen and an honest business man and should be under no obligations to the two-by-four politician who has more indigestion than honest politics. The druggist should rule and guide his conduct so as to command the respect of his fellow-citizens. He should not be subject to unjust criticism and when he is unjustly criticised, his dignity, honor and conduct should rise above it, so as to exclude all doubt in the minds of the most skeptical. If these methods are pursued, the customer, personally, and the community generally, will use more caution in assailing and criticising the druggist as to the honesty of his business methods.

Why should not the druggist be respected when he must be so careful, exact and also so accommodating? He is expected to get out of bed at all hours of the night to make a trip to his store, when his neighbors are slumbering, and often makes such a trip to sell five cents worth of epsom salts, and is met with the request to please charge it.

Hancock county has had some experience with the itinerant vender recently. The druggists there decided to eliminate this evil from Hancock county. Brother Shultz and myself interviewed the State's Attorney and asked him why he did not do something with the itinerant vender. He informed us that there was no money at his command and that such cases were civil in their nature and that by prosecuting these venders he would make enemies and would be like the dog crossing the brook with the bone in his mouth—grab at the shadow and lose the bone. So we made a canvass of Hancock county in order to raise money to assist the State's Attorney in securing sufficient help to prosecute the guilty parties.

I wish now to give the Association the methods of procedure adopted in the trial of the case of the Illinois State Board of Health vs. Ira E. Cronk and the State Board of Health vs. Peter Stumpf. In both of these cases brother Shultz and myself acting on behalf of the druggists of Hancock County, employed able counsel to assist the State's Attorney in the prosecution in the Circuit Court of said county. Both cases were tried at the last term of Court to a jury, and after taking the entire attention of the court for two days, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in each of these cases. A motion for a new trial was made in each case, but a short time thereafter the defendant venders paid their fines. The cases were defended by three able attorneys, who raised some forceful objections against this law as it stands. The Judge in his rulings on the trial of these cases compelled the State's Attorney to show that each of these defendants had sold to persons who were actually sick at the time, these goods were delivered, and that such drugs were recommended to cure such sickness. This he did because of the enacting clause of the Statute which reads, "An Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois."

The Court held that we must prove that these defendants did such acts as are done by regular physicians. If the Court's opinion is sustained by the Supreme Court, this law, as it now stands, will afford little protection to the druggist in his legitimate calling and profession. I think that the law, Section 8 of the Practice Act, should be re-written so as to better protect the druggist in his calling, as well as the public

generally, from these violators of the law, and recommend that a committee be appointed to take charge of this matter and prepare an amendment to the statute so all doubt as to construction thereof may be eliminated, and to secure the passage of the same at the next session of the legislature.

These cases disclose an appalling state of facts of drug doping for every disease under the sun. One half of the jurors drawn from the county examined as to their qualifications to sit as jurors, were customers of these defendants. The defendant, Peter Stumpf, was engaged in this state for seven years with horse and wagon vending drugs and nostrums, as the agent of the Rolla Medicine Company, of Freeport, Illinois. Ira Cronk represents the Watkins Medicine Company of Winona, Minnesota.

Many druggists will ask the question, "Why are these people allowed to vend medicine in this State?" The answer is simple. These cases are civil cases and the State's Attorney does not give or does not pay any attention to a suit of this character when he has to give his time and attention without compensation. We humbly begged the State Board of Health for financial aid, but received the sad message, "Depart from me, I know you not." Therefore Brother Shultz and myself made a canvass of the druggists for financial aid to help us in this worthy cause and secured \$100.00 to aid in prosecuting these violators of the law.

We ask the Association for remedial suggestions. Something must be done. It is impossible to do business without money. We must all get together. I do not mean a few, but all of the druggists in Illinois must agitate this matter. Agitation will give it life and vim. We suggest that you appoint a central body and give it power to act. Levy a nominal assessment on each member of this Association so that the money can be used in any part of the State where violations exist. There is not one druggist in this State, even though he does not belong to this Association, who would be unwilling to assist in a financial way in the prosecution of these venders. Nor would it be unjust, in my judgment, for this Association to ask the wholesale druggists to contribute to this fund, because as the itinerant vender's dope is gradually wiped out of existence, our field of trade will be enlarged and extended, thus making greater sale for wholesale goods.

If something like this could be accomplished, it would not only be a blessing to the druggist, but also render to the public an everlasting benefit and good.

Second: The Buying and Selling of Drugs. The buying and selling of goods is trade interest and very important to the retail druggist. The question is, "How can you pay \$4.50 and \$9.00 per dozen for patent medicines and live?" Is there any excuse for the druggist going to his home with a heavy heart and coated tongue the latter days of 1910? What is the use of doing business for your health. Keep one twelfth dozen of all the high priced patents, so you can have them in stock in case some crank should come into your store and insist on having them; but for your main dependence stock up with goods that are reliable and which offer a good margin of profit—not only a living profit, but one that will provide against that time of life when you will be unable to hustle for your daily bread. And right here, I wish to call your attention to the pioneer in protected prices, viz., The United States Pharmacal Company, whose work in originating and promoting the direct contract and serial number plan of dealing with retail druggists, is worthy of honorable mention before this Association. This Company, as most of you know, is the outgrowth of a resolution of this Association at its 1895 meeting recommending the formation of such a company. In February, 1896, this Company secured a charter and at once became actively engaged in the manufacture of a line of household remedies at reasonable wholesale rates and with retail prices protected by direct contract and serial number. Another line of price protected goods is that of The American Druggists' Syndicate, probably familiar to most of you. Do not spend your best days filling the coffers of the manufacturer who sells to "cutters," instead get a nice consignment of non-secrets,—some responsible firm's goods, something that contains more in the bottle than there is on the label, something that will make a satisfied customer, stand back of it, guarantee it and say to your customer that if it doesn't give satisfaction you will refund the money. If you will investigate, you will find that you can afford to do it. Out of every twenty-five or one hundred one may come back. If they do so, hand the money over the counter as cheerfully as you received it. I have heard some fellows state that you cannot make a success out of non-secrets. That depends entirely upon the man behind the counter. You should have enough influence with your customers to be able to sell them any good, reliable remedy. Your certificate states that you have a right to recommend and sell drugs and medicines. Why don't you exercise your rights as a druggist? Some have lost the confidence of their customers because when asked for a good cough syrup they have given them a shelf-worn remedy, which is not good. This is a mistake. Don't do it. Throw it away and you will make money and your business will increase from year to year.

Third:—The Drug Clerk. Another problem of vital interest to the druggist is the drug clerk. In these days of so little prescribing by physicians, the demands upon the pharmaceutical ability of the drug clerk are very light and the natural tendency is decreased efficiency in that branch of the work. The duties of the salesman and roustabout so far exceed those of the pharmacist in many, if not most, drug stores, that opportunity for exercising the ability which he has been at so much pains and expense to acquire, are not numerous enough to keep him at the highest point of efficiency. This state of affairs has a demoralizing tendency, not alone upon the drug clerk, but upon the employing druggist as well. Where the need of a trained pharmacist is great, the employing druggist has a greater incentive to train his clerks, particularly his apprentices, to thoroughness in all lines of the business, but especially in that of dispensing, compounding and the manufacture of galenicals. A well trained clerk with natural or acquired ability to wait upon the customers and anticipate their wants, creates new business by timely suggestions of desirable articles, knowing how to approach Mrs. Brown, Miss Jones or Mr. Smith in a manner acceptable to the individuality of each; in other words, if he has the ability to read character, he is certainly a treasure, and if combined with these qualifications, he is a proficient and reliable pharmacist, he is a jewel.

The problem that confronts the druggist is how to have a supply of clerks of this kind to draw from. "By taking thought, can a man add a cubit to his stature?" Verily no! But by taking thought for a future generation of drug clerks, the druggist may, by self-sacrifice, and much labor expended on the training of his apprentices, secure some of the blessings which will surely fall upon the younger generation of druggists. The clerk should remember that if he has had the proper training at the hands of his preceptor he owes a debt of gratitude that cannot be discharged with money, and by giving the same kind of training he received, to his own apprentices and thus inspiring them to do likewise, not merely as recompense, he will inculcate in them a desire to advance the standards of the profession of pharmacy, the most needed of the world's professions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. E. ROBERTSON,

Chairman.

E. H. LADISH,

GEO. A. GRAVES.

President Duncan:—Now gentlemen, you have heard this worthy paper, I would like to hear the different comments on it, pro and con. I would like to have each one express his opinion of it. First, I would like to call on Mr. Garver of Bloomington.

Mr. Garver:—Mr. President:—In regard to the itinerant vender, as this paper stated, we need money in order to prosecute. Another fact there is always some difficulty to get evidence in those cases, because druggists as a rule are so busy they seldom give much attention to affairs outside of their own place of business, but if we had sufficient money, as stated, in order to procure the evidence and also legal advise to prosecute those people, I believe it would be a great benefit to the druggists in general. So far as concerns the knowledge of buying which is very advisable for the clerks to have and the other suggestions in regard to the drug clerk, I think the apprentices should have greater liberties than we now accord them. The apprentice works hard and if we would give him more liberties, take more interest in him and teach him, we would better be able to keep our apprentice until he is prepared to pass the examination for registered assistant pharmacist. Then as clerk, when we can give him more privileges and more authority, he can command a better salary. I find that an assistant registered pharmacist is better satisfied than a registered pharmacist, and for that reason makes a more satisfactory clerk. If we can assist these young men by helping them to attend a college of pharmacy, then we will have better clerks

President Duncan:—We want to hear from others on this topic.

Mr. Smith:—The experience we had in our county with the itinerant venders was this. I had written the State Board of Health several times with the result that the Secretary wrote to a firm of attorneys in our city and offered them the amount of the fine for their trouble if they could convict, as the State's Attorney claimed he had no authority or money to spend on this, it being a civil case, in three years we only got one conviction. We had three venders. We finally got rid of one but the other two still do business and I find they do from \$25 to \$40 a day business and that is more than our drug sales amount to. As Mr. Robertson suggested, I think we should ask the druggists, whether they belong to the Association or not, to contribute to the cause and I think a committee on this one thing would be very desirable.

Mr. Wells:—I think the subject offers a good many difficulties for the Association. In the first place we don't have enough money to

go very far when it comes to prosecuting throughout the state. The only practical thing, it seems to me, is the course adopted by Mr. Robertson. The druggists in each locality ought to get together and see that the State's Attorney enforces the laws in their community and it wouldn't take very long to break up such practices. If our Association is called upon, it would cost a great deal of money. We would either have to increase our dues and increase our membership, or we couldn't attack it at all. It might be well to appoint a committee to stir up the people in the different counties, to urge them to get together and see that the law is enforced. I believe the law is all right if somebody sees that it is enforced. It is a civil case. State's Attorneys think of the political side and don't want to make trouble for men who vote for them. It takes somebody in each county to see that the thing is done. This is the way it looks to me. I don't think the State Association could be expected to do it.

Mr. Crowley:—I desire to recite a little experience we had in the local field in Chicago. We were hampered years back by peddlers from house to house; through the influence of the local organization we had an ordinance passed by the City Council prohibiting the peddling of these goods. It was up to the druggists to see that it was enforced. We gave it a great deal of publicity and we got immediate results. Apparently the peddling of medicines in Chicago is a thing of the past.

The street venders or big show men have given us lots of trouble in years past, and only a short while ago one of the big shows came into our section of our town and we were on edge immediately. We seemed to be unable to stop them. We got in touch with the State Board of Health and after several conferences they immediately got busy and the result was the show was driven out of Cook county in short order. It seems they used to move from one part of the city to another, but when the State Board of Health started to prosecute they immediately left the county. As far as Cook county is concerned, the matter seems to be cleared up. I don't know that what we have done there might apply to a great many other counties where such an ordinance could be passed. It seems to me it is up to the State Board of Health to prosecute these venders, especially on a large scale. I think that is the only way to do it, unless an appeal is made to the druggists for a subscription of some kind. I don't think that the subscription plan would work so well.

Mr. Bartells:—I think perhaps the lack of prosecution by the State Board of Health, is largely due to want of sufficient evidence with which



to start the prosecution. As a Justice of the Peace, I don't want to advise myself, but there are a great many complaints made to me of violations of the law, other than the pharmacy law. Often I say to a person who makes a statement, "Will you swear to it?" "No, I don't want to have anything to do with it." Such is often the case. Now, I think that perhaps the State Board of Health has just the same trouble. Be sure you have the evidence and get a case and prosecute to the bitter end. There is no trouble with the law, the difficulty is with the people who are responsible for the enforcement of the law, and every citizen of Illinois is equally responsible. The druggist is afraid he will lose customers, and he doesn't want to prosecute. The matter mentioned by Mr. Wells is what I intended to say; that is, that the local organization such as county organizations or city organizations, ought to get together and every druggist, whether a member of the Association or not, ought to engage in the prosecution and stand by it when the case comes up, and give money and means to accomplish it. The assessment of the druggists of the state for local work is hardly fair because some communities have more difficulties than others. I think there should be no difficulty for, as Mr. Robertson has shown us, it can be done by the local druggists taking part and doing their share in the prosecution. There are so many evasions of the law—so many places and loop-holes to get out and evade the law. We have in our county two or three venders that go all over the country districts, and I suppose they sell more patent medicines and more remedies to the farmers and the rural communities than the druggists do themselves. We have one in our town and he takes his wagon with two horses and goes out and comes back with it empty and loads up and starts out again. I believe if county organizations take hold of and do as suggested by Mr. Robertson, these conditions could be remedied.

Mr. Pope:—I take issue with some of these gentlemen in regard to enforcement of that law. I admit the majority of the druggists are unwilling to take the stand in trying to get evidence to enforce the law. We have taken hold a time or two and got plenty of evidence. A few years ago we had two men arrested and tried before a court and they beat us, and the effort was dropped. Last year three itinerant venders came in there and we had all three arrested and tried and we found the Justice and jury against us in all three cases; yet we had plenty of evidence in all three cases; that they had sold the medicines in all parts of the county. All three cases were appealed to the Circuit Court, (the State's Attorney did not take part) we had a brilliant lawyer to prosecute. We got up to the Circuit Court and found the Judge and

jury both against us. In the Judge's ruling, he hadn't very much regard for the law, and you can't expect an itinerant vender to have much regard for the law when the Judge is against it. The Judge held this law unconstitutional for several reasons; for one thing, it was arbitrary and unconstitutional, he said, and so instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant. That is the condition down in our county. Under the present law it is absolutely impossible to convict itinerant venders and they are doing a thriving business all over the county; unless this law is changed, it is useless for us to bring any more suits against these men. I think the proper party to undertake this prosecution is the State Board of Pharmacy. And it seems to me the only way to get at this is to revise the law, so that prosecutions will hold. Down in our county we are simply up against it.

Mr. Grace:—I would like to ask if any cases were taken to the Supreme Court?

Mr. Pope:—I understand there was, and we appealed this case from our county.

Mr. Grace:—That brings up a question of prosecution by the local association, and in some cases it is better than state prosecution, but in the case of Mr. Bartells, I doubt if he would be willing to prosecute a case because it would be regarded as a personal fight between two men; and another thing, the expense of carrying a thing to the Supreme Court is so great, that no local Association can afford to do it. If they could get four or five convictions in the Supreme Court that would stamp out the whole thing in the state. On that account it seems to me that it is a matter that ought to be taken up by a state wide movement. By appointing a committee to solicit funds for that special purpose and solicit subscriptions from the druggist, whether members of the Association or not, I believe such committee could get sufficient funds to carry a few of the cases to the Supreme Court. It is possible that the Judge and jury in the case just spoken of, gave their ruling not so much in regard to law as from prejudice, and possibly from political motives, as frequently is the case with State's Attorneys. If the State Association would take up these matters and carry to the highest court in the state and get an authoritative decision on it, we would know whether we could have the law enforced.

Mr. Wells:—Along that line we have a paragraph in the proposed law which I will present later on, covering the itinerant vender proposition, which we think will be a solution of it. This will leave the

enforcement of the law in the hands of the Board of Pharmacy. I think this would be the best way to handle it. It is done by providing a list of poisons which must not be sold except by registered pharmacists. That will come up for discussion this afternoon in connection with the report of the legislative committee.

Mr. Irwin:—As to the local druggists and local Association fighting this thing, I have seen it tried. It is a failure. My plan may not be a good one, but I think it is. Take the Senatorial districts, start at the north part of the state and to to Cairo, and as venders go down, prosecute all the same day, and as we go down they will be run into the Mississippi and Wabash rivers; and then turn around and go back one to the right and one to the left. If 5500 druggists cannot raise enough money to overcome this evil, we better get down and out. There is no use to stand up and talk about it every year and not act. I am ready to act. There are enough men right here in Decatur today to stamp it out. We must get together and work. Let us do it now. Don't put it off until next year or the year after, but do it now. Let us get 50c from each of our members—some of them won't give it, but the rest can make it up. Let's go after these venders systematically and do it all the same day and they will leave us. They will not bother us any more. I am ready. *Applause.*

Mr. Ladish:—In this discussion, I am not wholly in sympathy with the last speaker. You have got to be careful how you go at it; there ought to be just as much system about the way you go at it as in anything else. I make a motion that the Secretary be instructed to send a notice to one man in each county and this man to send to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee his observations as to the itinerant vender evil from every point of view and as it exists in every locality—its true conditions and with suggestions as to what ought to be done, and let the Legislative Committee formulate some action.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Reed.

Mr. Hood:—I would like to have that motion amended, that this procuring of evidence be based on the practice of medicine and not based on pharmacy. I believe if we go at it lightly it won't stick, but I believe we can convict if we produce the evidence based on practice of medicine. You can't convict a man under the pharmacy act as it now stands.

Mr. Grace:—It seems to me that if this motion is passed it will increase the duties of the Legislative Committee too greatly. I think the Legislative Committee has plenty to do—is pretty well loaded down now.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Bartell:—I move that the report of Mr. Robertson be received and printed in the proceedings.

This motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—We will now hear the Report of the State Board of Pharmacy by Mr. H. C. Christensen.

Mr. Christensen:

#### REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

*To the officers and members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

The following report is abstracted from our yearly report for 1909, a copy of which is sent to every member of the Association:

##### REGISTERED PHARMACISTS

During the year the board issued 5,511 registered pharmacist and local registered pharmacist certificates. Of this number, 5,260 were renewals of certificates issued in 1908, 188 were new certificates issued to applicants who passed successful examinations during the year, 29 were reinstatements and 34 were issued under the reciprocal agreement of the Interstate Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

The loss by death and non-payment of renewal fees was 161. The net gain during the year was 90.

##### ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS

The number of assistant pharmacist certificates issued during the year was 970. Of this number, 783 were renewals of certificates issued during the previous year, 3 were reinstatements and 184 were issued to applicants who were successful in the examinations taken during the year.

The loss by death, non-payment of renewal fees and promotion to registered pharmacist was 164. The net gain over 1908 was 43.

Following is a table showing the number of certificates issued since 1898:

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

	Registered pharmacist certificates issued	Assistant pharmacist certificates issued
1899 .....	4,579	1,245
1900 .....	4,604	1,166
1901 .....	4,665	1,152
1902 .....	4,818	1,089
1903 .....	4,942	1,020
1904 .....	5,071	963
1905 .....	5,150	893
1906 .....	5,242	871
1907 .....	5,332	883
1908 .....	5,421	947
1909 .....	5,511	970

Reference was made in our report for 1908 to the gradual increase in the number of assistant pharmacist certificates issued since 1906, in which year the low mark was reached. The board is pleased to be able to report that this increase continued during the year 1909, and although the number did not reach the thousand mark, we hope by encouraging applicants to file applications for assistant pharmacist, to pass that number the coming year.

## APPRENTICES

Six hundred and forty applicants for apprentice registration were received during the time covered by this report and 581 certificates were issued.

Attention was called in our report for 1908 to the adoption of a resolution by the board providing that applicants who could furnish proofs of having completed at least eighth grade work in the public schools will be granted apprentice certificates without examination. This became effective January 1, 1909, and under its provisions 485 of the 581 apprentice certificates issued in 1909 were without examination.

## RECIPROCITY

Mention was made in our last report of the organization of the Inter-State Association of Boards of Pharmacy. The states now holding membership in the association are Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio, the latter state having been admitted during the year. The conditions upon which reciprocal registered pharmacist certificates are issued by the Boards of Pharmacy of these states

have been changed during the year in order to safeguard as far as possible the issuance of certificates to irresponsible and roving registered pharmacists.

Under the original agreement, a registered pharmacist who had been registered by examination in any of the states holding membership in the interstate association, with a general average of  $75\frac{1}{2}$  and not less than 60 in any subject, was eligible to reciprocity one year after such registration by examination. But under the present reciprocal plan, an applicant must not only be able to show that he has been registered by examination in the state from which he applies for one year, but he must also show by proper proofs that he has practiced his profession in that state for at least one year subsequent to such registration.

As above stated, 34 reciprocal registered pharmacist certificates were issued in 1909. A number of applicants were rejected on account of conditions not being complied with.

Of the total number, 10 were issued to applicants from Indiana, 9 to applicants from Wisconsin, 6 to applicants from Kentucky, 5 to applicants from Michigan, 2 to applicants from Minnesota and 2 to applicants from Ohio.

A record was not kept of the applicants for reciprocal registration certified by this board to the boards of other states, but the record of those accepted by other boards shows that 8 Illinois registered pharmacists were registered by reciprocity in Wisconsin during the year, 4 in Minnesota and 1 in Michigan.

#### EXAMINATIONS

The enactment of pure drug legislation by the national government has emphasized the responsibilities of pharmacists in compounding prescriptions and dispensing drugs, medicines and poisons. Too much care cannot be taken in testing the qualifications of applicants who apply for certificates to practice their profession in this State. We are not unmindful of our responsibility in granting certificates and every effort has been made to make our examinations thorough and complete in every branch.

Eight examinations were held during the year—five in Chicago and three in Springfield.

Three hundred and forty-seven applications for examination as registered pharmacist, and 242 applications for examination as assistant

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE

pharmacist were received during the year. We give below a table showing the number of applicants at each examination, the number who were successful and the number who failed:

## REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

	Number of Applicants	Passed.	Failed.
January.....	51	15	36
March.....	106	30	76
April.....	78	29	49
May.....	41	13	28
July.....	80	36	44
September.....	64	26	38
October.....	45	9	36
November.....	48	14	34
Total.....	513	172	341

## ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

	Number of Applicants.	Passed.	Failed.
January.....	23	17	6
March.....	75	38	37
April.....	71	40	31
May.....	25	19	6
July.....	39	23	16
September.....	44	18	26
October.....	16	9	7
November.....	32	15	17
Total.....	325	179	146

In order that there may be no misunderstanding and that it be made plain that 513 individuals did not take the examination for registered pharmacist and that 325 individuals did not take the examination for assistant pharmacist, we reiterate what was said in a former report namely:

"In case an applicant fails at his first examination, the fee of \$5.00 filed with his application entitles him to a second examination, provided it is taken within six months after the first trial.

"The applicants at any examination as shown above does not necessarily mean that the number shown took the examination for the first time. At every examination we have applicants who failed at the previous examination, but who take advantage of the provision of the law giving them a second trial without the payment of an additional fee.

*Then, too, it frequently happens that a candidate who has failed twice files another application and takes a third and even a fourth examination. For this reason, the number of applicants as shown in the above table is misleading as to individuals."*

But assuming that 513 individuals took the examination for registered pharmacist and that 325 individuals took the examination for assistant pharmacist, the above table shows that a trifle over 33 per cent of the former and 55 per cent of the latter were successful.

#### PROOFS OF EXPERIENCE.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in June, 1909, the following recommendation to the Board of Pharmacy was adopted:

"From and after the first day of January, 1910, all applicants for registration and license as registered pharmacists in the State of Illinois shall be required to show to the satisfaction of the Board of Pharmacy that they have completed systematic courses of study in pharmacy including laboratory work, such as are necessary to the acquisition of the knowledge and efficiency required for the proper understanding of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States and the National Formulary and the practical application of their directions for the methods of preparation and examination of drugs and medicines; said courses of study and laboratory work to be equivalent to not less than the minimum customarily prescribed for graduation in reputable schools of pharmacy."

The substance of this recommendation is that applicants for examination as registered pharmacist must be able to show that they have completed systematic courses of study in pharmacy, including laboratory work, equivalent to not less than the minimum required for graduation from schools of pharmacy.

This recommendation reached us in due course. Inasmuch as section 4 of the pharmacy law provides that "registered pharmacists by examination must be persons not less than 21 years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who have had four years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, or physicians holding certificates from the State Board of Health, and have passed a satisfactory theoretical and practical examination," we were in doubt as to whether we could legally require the proofs outlined in the recommendation of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. The question was therefore submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon. Following is a copy of the correspondence:



PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
OFFICE BOARD OF PHARMACY

*Hon. W. H. Stead, Attorney-General, Springfield, Ill.*

SIRS I have the honor to request your opinion on the following :

Section 4 of the pharmacy law provides that "registered pharmacists by examination must be 21 years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who have had four years' practical experience compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded.

"Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist: *Provided*, that applicants are able to show by proper certificate from the school of pharmacy, college or department of pharmacy of a university which they have attended that their school work was satisfactory."

Has the board of pharmacy the power under the law to require that all applicants for registration and license as registered pharmacists in the State of Illinois shall be able to show to its satisfaction that they have completed systematic courses of study in pharmacy, including laboratory work, such as are necessary to the acquisition of the knowledge and efficiency required for the proper understanding of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States and the National Formulary and the practical application of their directions for the methods of preparation and examination of drugs and medicines; said courses of study and laboratory work to be equivalent to not less than the minimum customarily prescribed for graduation in reputable schools of pharmacy?

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. DODDS, Secretary.

---

OFFICE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

*Hon. F. C. Dodds, Secretary, Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, Springfield, Illinois.*

DEAR SIR:—In your favor of the 26th instant you ask:

"Has the board of pharmacy the power under the law to require that all applicants for registration and license as registered pharmacists

in the State of Illinois shall be able to show to its satisfaction that they have completed systematic courses of study in pharmacy, including laboratory work, such as are necessary to the acquisition of the knowledge and efficiency required for the proper understanding of the Pharmacopæia of the United States and the National Formulary and the practical application of their directions for the methods of preparation and examination of drugs and medicines; said courses of study and laboratory work to be equivalent to not less than the minimum customary prescribed for graduation in reputable schools of pharmacy?"

In reply thereto I would state that paragraph 22, Chapter 91, Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1908, the same being section 4 of the Act in relation to the practice of pharmacy, provides, in part, as follows:

"Registered pharmacists, by examination, must be persons not less than 21 years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who have had four years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded \* \* \* \* \* and have passed a satisfactory theoretical and practical examination before the State Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned. \* \* \* \* \* Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy, or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist."

What, then, must an applicant for examination as a registered pharmacist show before he is entitled to be admitted to the examination?

He must show, first, that he is not less than 21 years of age. He must show, next, that he is of good moral character and of temperate habits. In the third place, he must show that he has had "four years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded."

Two years' attendance at a reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy, or pharmacy department of a university are accepted in lieu of two years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores.

When an applicant for examination shall have complied with the above requirements of the statute, he is entitled to be admitted to examination.

Nowhere is the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy vested with power to prescribe what the nature of his practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores shall be. All the statute requires is that he shall have had four years' practical experience.

In my opinion, the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy is without power to pass a rule of the nature of that suggested in your letter.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STEAD, Attorney General.

---

You will observe the Attorney General holds that when an applicant for examination as registered pharmacist shall have complied with the statutory requirements in the matter of proofs of experience, etc., he is entitled to be admitted to take the examination and that we are without power to require the proofs recommended by the association.

#### RECOGNIZED SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.

The pharmacy law provides that actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university shall be accredited on the four years' practical experience required of applicants for registered pharmacist, and that such attendance, but not to exceed one year, shall be accredited on the three years' experience required of applicants for assistant pharmacist. The law also provides that the "State Board of Pharmacy shall make rules to establish a uniform and reasonable standard of educational requirements to be observed by schools and colleges of pharmacy or pharmacy departments of universities, and said board may determine the reputability of schools, colleges and departments of pharmacy by reference to their compliance with such rules."

Following are the rules of the board governing the recognition of schools or colleges of pharmacy:

1. The school must be a legally incorporated or chartered educational institution or a department governed by such institution.
2. It must possess an equipment of furniture, fixtures, apparatus, books and materials for its pharmaceutical course to the value of not less than \$5,000.
3. It must give reasonably adequate courses of instruction in the subjects usually taught in pharmaceutical schools, which subjects shall include at least pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica.
4. It must have not less than three teachers, of sufficient education, special training and experience, and at least one of these teachers shall have had not less than five years' experience in pharmacy.

5. The obligatory courses for graduation shall include not less than 500 hours of lectures and recitations and not less than 600 hours of laboratory instruction, and shall extend over two annual sessions of at least twenty-five weeks each.

6. The courses of instruction must be given in proper logical sequence, according to approved educational methods.

7. After July 1, 1908, the entrance requirements shall include a preliminary general education of not less than one year of satisfactorily completed high school work or its full educational equivalent of studies of similar grade in academies or other schools or colleges.

8. Only schools maintaining day sessions are recognized.

The institutions complying with the above rules and which are on our accredited list are:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Department of Pharmacy, Auburn, Alabama.

Albany College of Pharmacy, Department of Union University, Albany, N. Y.

Baylor University College of Pharmacy, Dallas, Texas.

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, Department of University of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Cleveland School of Pharmacy, Cleveland, Ohio.

Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.

Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.

Medico-Chirurgical College, Department of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C.

New Orleans College of Pharmacy, New Orleans, La.

New York College of Pharmacy, Department of Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.

Notre Dame University, Department of Pharmacy, Notre Dame, Ind.

Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio.

Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Department of University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Purdue University, School of Pharmacy, Lafayette, Ind.

Scio College of Pharmacy, Scio, Ohio.

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,  
Department of Pharmacy, Brookings, S. D.

St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo.

University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.

University of Iowa College of Pharmacy, Iowa City, Iowa.

University of Kansas School of Pharmacy, Lawrence, Kansas.

University College of Medicine, Department of Pharmacy, Richmond, Va.

University of Michigan School of Pharmacy, Ann Arbor, Mich.

University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn.

University of Oklahoma Department of Pharmacy, Norman, Okla.

University of Washington School of Pharmacy, Seattle, Wash.

University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy, Madison, Wis.

Vanderbilt University, Department of Pharmacy, Nashville, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. CHRISTENSEN, President,

M. C. METZGER,

J. F. SHREVE,

CHAS. H. AVERY,

J. B. MICHELS,

State Board of Pharmacy.

F. C. DODDS, Secretary.

President Duncan:—Gentlemen, you have heard the report, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Brown:—I think the Board of Pharmacy should be commended by the Association for the action they have taken in the last year in complying as far as they can, with the wishes of our Association. I think the examinations for registered pharmacist should be made harder and for assistant pharmacist should be made easier. There are less assistant pharmacists in the state than there are drug stores in the City of Chicago alone. What do you druggists do for clerks? We should have more assistant pharmacists—we need them. I move that the report be accepted and printed in the proceedings.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—We will now have the report of the Delegates to the Pharmacopeial Convention by Mr. Bodemann.

Mr. Bodeman:

#### REPORT OF THE I. PH. A. DELEGATES TO THE U. S. P. REVISION CONVENTION

In the early '60's the cry was "On to Richmond" in the North, and "On to Washington" in the South. In 1910 the slogan was "On to Richmond and on to Washington."

While Mr. Ladish will report for his Richmond Campaign, we, the I. Ph. A. delegates for A. Ph. A. and U. S. P. Convention, first wish to bear testimony to the fact that Mr. Ladish covered himself and the N. A. R. D. which he represented, with glory and made the most favorable impression with his brief and graceful address.

The U. S. P. Convention has passed into history. The "General Principles" adopted by the Convention have been fully reported by the journals, and we can only recount the sidelights on "general principles."

Illinois fared well and came back from Washington with seven men on the General Revision Committee of fifty, viz: Drs. Long, Hallberg, Puckner, Haines, Gordin, Davis and W. Bodemann.

Contrary to general expectation, the question of N. A. R. D. representation was settled summarily and without an opportunity to set our N. A. R. D. aright. The motion to admit the N. A. R. D. delegates was ruled out of order and on appeal from the chair's decision, the motion was tabled.

One question came up at Richmond A. Ph. A. meeting to which we wish to allude, and that is the establishment of a U. S. Department

of Health. Like all questions this question has two sides and might furnish food for discussion at your meetings.

The A. Ph. A. Convention went on record as endorsing such a department, and we cannot help but believe that it would be a great help to pharmacy, if a certificate of qualification for the practice of pharmacy from such a department would admit a pharmacist. to practice his profession in every state of the Union.

We are glad to record the fact that our Chicago Dr. Gordin captured the Ebert prize for the best scientific paper. Your delegation contributed papers to the Legislative, Commercial and Historical Sections for the A. Ph. A. meeting.

The Nominating Committee session of the U. S. P. Convention can best be described as an endurance test. The doctors and pharmacists split into two caucuses, each to submit thirty-five names to the entire committee, out of which fifty were to be selected. The doctors concluded their labors early and hurried away, while we druggists, accustomed to long hours, stuck it out, and when the result was announced at 4:15 A. M., the pharmacists scored a big majority of the Revision Committee, and thus ended the scare that the doctors were to capture the convention.

It may be premature to suggest an improvement in the modus operandi of a future nominating committee, but we are of the opinion that instead of having sometimes fifteen men on their feet trying to secure attention of the chairman, it would expedite matters and be more business like if the states were called and each state placed her favorite sons in nomination in a bunch. No extra charge for this suggestion to the Convention of 1920.

In conclusion, a word as to the personnel of your delegation. With all modesty we must record facts. We certainly must have made a very dignified impression. As your delegates, the Honorable Herman Fry and your chairman, Bodemann, stepped up to the Hotel Clerk, we were taken for the party of the Roman Catholic Bishop Rhode, who was expected for the Polish Monument exercises. Perhaps this was due to the clerical features and the outward oratorical appearance of our escorts, Messrs. Ladish and Sass, but nevertheless it is a fact that is worth recording.

Through the courtesy of our Washington friend, Sam. Hilton, we secured comfortable and quiet quarters at the Buckingham Palace, where our party was graced by the presence of Mrs. Fry. Spent the

leisure hours as a little family by ourselves, orderly and with democratic simplicity, as behooves a delegation from this great association of Illinois pharmacists.

Your delegate Simpson from Vienna kept the convention in a roar of hilarity with his brilliant darts of wit and parliamentary elocution..

Respectfully submitted by the delegates,

WILHELM BODEMAN.

HERMAN FRY,

W. C. SIMPSON.

### A PERSONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE U. S. P. DELEGATION REPORT

I never did like welcoming speeches, and the customary reply speeches. The Richmond experience only strengthened my dislike of this red tape performance; without going into personalities, some of the Richmond welcoming addresses and responses were the limit of tape-worm exhibitions and tested the patience of the most patient. After all what good are these offerings of the key of the City, if you cannot even keep up your work in research Laboratories after midnight, and cannot get something to eat or drink, after that hour, as happened to our profound students and workers in Research Work?

However, a notable exception was the welcome speech of Secretary Nagel at the U. S. P. Convention, really a welcome speech of welcome, promising us his help to facilitate business, instead of curbing it.

But at that— it had a very unfortunate turn in its wake. Mr. Nagel was late, *very late*, and this gave cause to request the Chairman to start the meeting more punctually; and he did to the minute. This had the result that in the afternoon Mr. Elkins and a number of his friends were not on hand at a critical moment. I had to attend an organization meeting of the newly elected Revision Committee; rushed out for a bite—and when I returned the critical moment was all but passed.

Had it not been for the loss of hours on account of the welcome orators—all this would not have happened—and it is not hard to foretell that things would have taken a different course, had everybody, particularly the N. A. R. D. contingent, been on hand when the critical moment came.



Another point, apparent to the most casual observer was Shakespeare's correctness of exclaiming "Coming events cast their shadow before them." The air at Richmond was heavy with the shadow of the Washington Convention—everything seemed to be pre-occupied with the coming event of the U. S. P. Convention, and not a few of the things that happened—or that did not happen—were chargeable to the play made for the U. S. P. Convention.

At the U. S. P. Convention each delegate wore a button with a number; and addressing the Chair, name, number and place had to be announced. My number happened to be 122.

About so called official trains. Beware of them, no good! Old and dingy sleepers, no electric light, poor meals, steer clear!

W. BODEMAN.

President Duncan:—Gentlemen, you have heard the paper of Mr. Bodemann, what is your pleasure?

A motion was made and seconded that the report be accepted and published as read. Carried.

President Duncan:—We will have the report of the Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association by Mr. Ladish.

Mr. Ladish:—Mr. President:—I didn't prepare a report because I take it for granted that most every one receives one or two pharmaceutical journals and reads them. I have been greatly interested in the President's Address and the reports. I am convinced these gentlemen gave these matters great thought. I want to speak particularly about a thing that seems to confront the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association—that seems to be the cry of the President, for more pharmacists to come into the fold of membership. New members are greatly needed. It is the old members who do the work year after year. In 1865 the membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association was 695; forty-five years later it is 2500. That isn't showing enough for the 30,000 pharmacists that are in the United States. You cannot expect to get results from so small a number.

I did have some figures as to how Illinois stands; it is third state in population and it is about seventh or eighth in the point of membership in proportion to population. I should like very much to have the druggists interest themselves in the American Pharmaceutical Association. The dues are \$5.00 a year, and for those dues you get the

proceedings that are worth much in excess of that. You get the journal and the report on the progress of pharmacy—all the data on research work and everything that is of interest to the advancement of pharmacy in a general way.

Secretary Day:—I am very much interested in the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association. I hope you will pardon me for reminding you that at the last meeting I was installed as First Vice-President of the Association. I want to re-inforce what Mr. Ladish said in appealing to the members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to join the American Pharmaceutical Association. That great Association is founded on broad lines; it is intended to embrace all who are interested in pharmaceutical work. It includes the retail druggists, also the college professors, manufacturers, salesmen and every one who is interested in pharmacy from any side. The teachers have taken a very marked interest—the colleges of pharmacy have done a great deal to maintain interest in the association. There has been for this reason, criticism, it has been said that the Association is dominated by the college professors. If such is true, it is due to the fact the druggists haven't interested themselves in the work as they should. It is the fault of those who have *not* taken interest. We, as a state, are not nearly as well represented as we should be, considering the prosperous conditions in Illinois and the large number of trained pharmacists, well posted and bright fellows that we have in Illinois. I sincerely hope a good many who are here will join the American Pharmaceutical Association. From a mere dollars and cents standpoint, the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association in publishing, caring for and controlling the National Formulary profits every druggist more than twenty times the amount of the annual dues of that Association.

I would like to know how many of our members who are here, at this session are already members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Those who are members will please rise. *Quite a number stood up.* This is a pretty good showing. How many are here who would like to join the Association? *Eight more rise.* I am going to ask the members of the Association who are here to make it a point to see that the proper signatures are attached to the applications for these new members and applications turned in at this meeting.

Mr. Light:—I have listened to Mr. Ladish's remarks. The druggists don't take much interest in the American Pharmaceutical Association. I believe the retail druggists of this country made an effort to have the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists either the

week before or week after the American Pharmaceutical Association. The meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association are held in distant parts of the country—a year ago in California, and it wouldn't surprise me but what they would hold it in Alaska sometime. They don't seem to want to meet the druggists half-way so they can get to these conventions. I think if the A. Ph. A. would take this into consideration they would increase their membership very largely.

President Duncan:—We will now have the report of auditing committee by Mr. Storer.

Mr. Storer:

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

*To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Your committee appointed to audit the books of the Secretary and Treasurer respectfully submit the following report:

We have carefully examined the books of both of the officers of the Association with the several vouchers, receipts and other records and find them correct as reported by the officers and as agreeing in every way with one another. The accounts of both being neatly kept and the methods used easily checked up.

Your committee would recommend that the expense of our Treasurer incurred in attendance at this meeting be defrayed by the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. STORER.

PHILIP J. FORBRICH.

L. J. PELIKAN.

President Duncan:—You have heard the report of the auditing committee by Mr. Storer, what is your pleasure?

A motion was offered by Mr. Deck that the report be accepted. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Ladish:—The report of the Committee on President's Address, I understand is set for the third session, but if there is no objection and the report is ready, we will hear it now.

Mr. Brown:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The Committee wish to commend the President on his very able address and to congratulate the Association on having for a presiding officer a practical druggist capable of presenting such a report.

Your Committee concurs in the recommendation that the same amount as last year be appropriated for the Propaganda Committee, but think the Committee should be allowed to use the money at their own discretion, to spend as they think best for the good of the cause.

In regard to the payment to the N. A. R. D. dues of \$201.00, your Committee thinks it would be poor policy to economize by not paying the usual amount to the National Association. If our treasury is low and more funds needed, other means should be devised for raising them.

We coincide with his ideas on School of Pharmacy appropriation and recommend that the Legislative Committee be instructed to confer with the Advisory Board in regard to getting an appropriation from the next Legislature for a new building for the School.

We recommend that the amount of \$40.00 be paid to each of the three delegates named in the President's report as having attended the convention for the revision of the Pharmacopoeia.

We join with our President in praising work of the I. P. T. A. The work that has made such rousingly successful meeting of the I. Ph. A. possible.

W. H. BROWN.

L. C. STAUDT.

E. W. ARMSTRONG.

In regard to this matter of the amount to be allowed the three delegates to the Pharmaceutical Convention for their expenses, you remember the President suggested we should pay the delegates. We talked the matter over and arrived at the same conclusion; decided to recommend \$40.00 each to be allowed the delegates.

Vice-President Lescher, *taking the chair*:—You have heard the report, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Ladish:—I move that the report be accepted and that we

concur with the recommendations except the last, and move to amend that by making the amount \$50 instead of \$40.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Forbrich:—I wanted to offer a resolution on this report, but I left it at the hotel and would like to have the privilege of presenting it this afternoon.

Vice-President Lescher:—That will be satisfactory.

A motion was made to adjourn until afternoon. Seconded and carried.

### THIRD SESSION

The Association reconvened Wednesday afternoon at 2:30.

President Duncan:—Mr. Reiss would like to make an announcement.

Mr. Reiss:—Mr. President and Gentlemen:—You all know Rock Island is out for the convention in 1911, and I want to extend to you some invitations to that city. In the first place, the Rock Island County Retail Druggists Association extends a greeting: *Reads.*

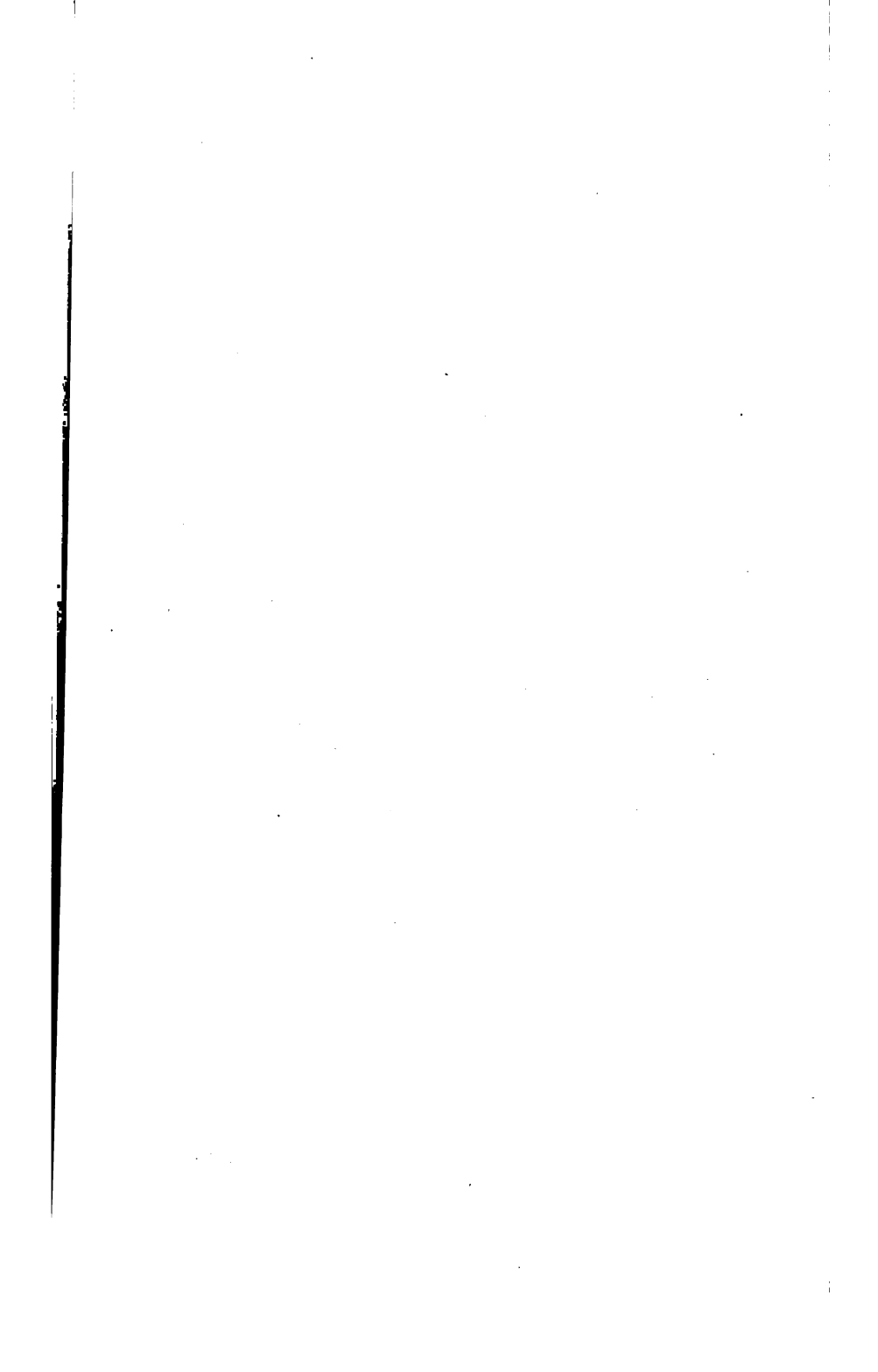
*Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association:*

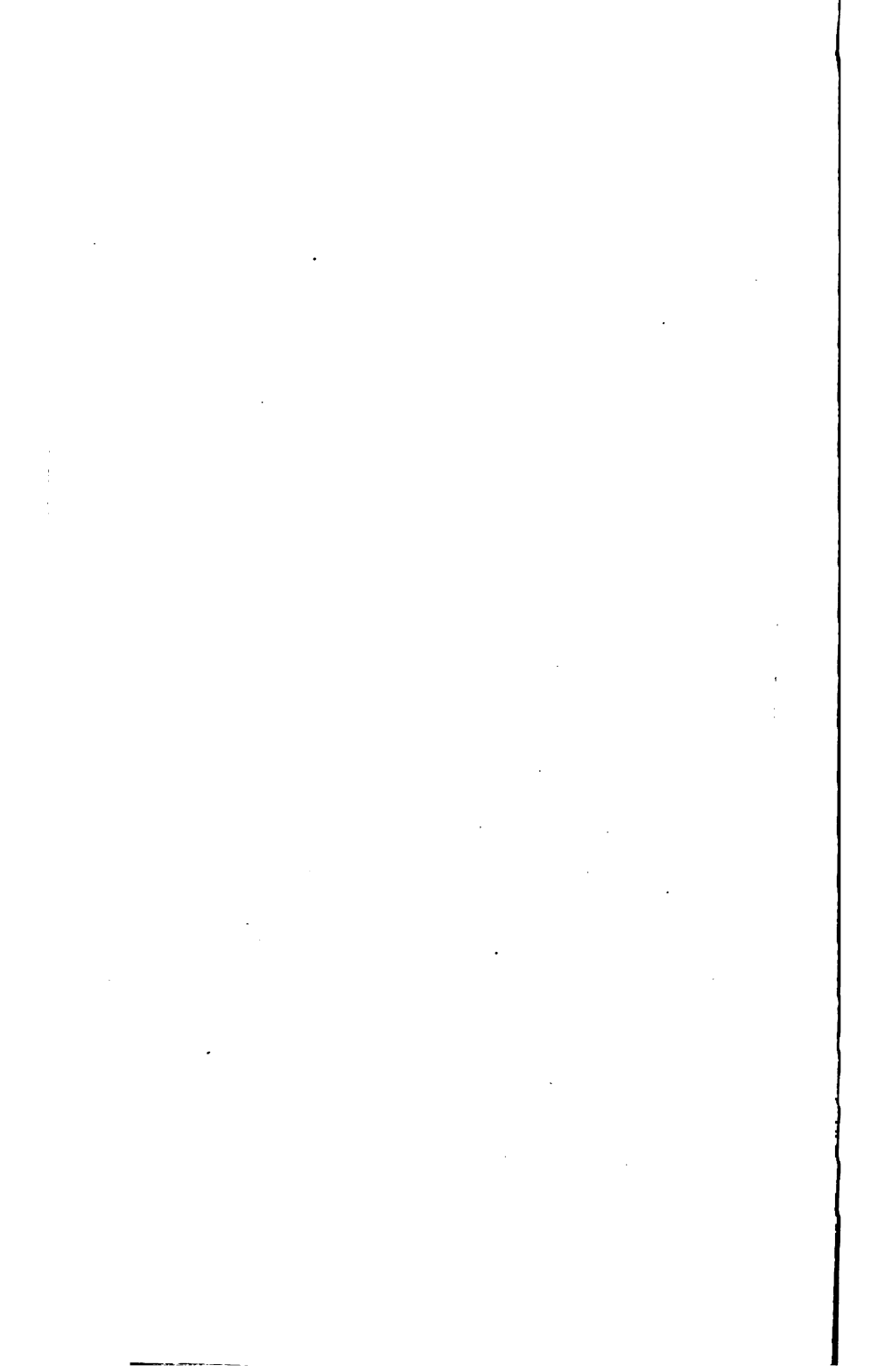
Gentlemen:—The Rock Island County Retail Druggists Association takes great pleasure in extending to you a cordial and hearty invitation to hold the 1911 convention at Rock Island and Moline, the Twin Cities, and can assure you the best time of your lives.

We can show you the great Rock Island Arsenal, one of the finest spots in the country located in the center of the Great Father of Waters—the Mississippi, on which we will have boat excursions on the largest boats which plow the waters.

The greatest plow works in the world are also located here and other attractions too numerous and well known to mention.

One thing we can guarantee that the river will not run dry.





We again invite you to the best convention in the history of the Association at Rock Island and Moline in 1911.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSN.

M. W. BATTLES, Pres.

C. BRUNSTROM, Sec.

A. J. RIESS, Committee.

Mr. Reiss also read invitations to meet in Rock Island, from the Mayor, the Rock Island Club and the Rock Island Business Men's Association.

President Duncan:—These communications will lay over until tomorrow for action.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I have a resolution here. *Reads resolution.*

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Misfortune has overtaken our good friend and member of I. Ph. A., Mr. B. H. Miller, of Quincy in the death of his good companion and wife, on Monday evening, June 13th, Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we humbly tender our sincere sympathy to our good friend and member in this hour of his tribulation and express to him our sincere regret. And be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to transmit to Mr. Miller a transcript of this resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that this resolution be adopted. Carried.

Secretary Day:—I have a few messages from other State Associations, brief telegrams. *Reads telegrams.*

Jacksonville, Fla., June 13, 1910.

W. B. DAY, Secretary, Decatur, Ill.

Florida Pharmaceutical Association acknowledges greeting and wishes you a successful meeting. J. H. HAUGHTON, Sec'y.



Indianapolis, Ind., June 15, 1910.

W. B. Day, Sec'y., H. L. A., Decatur, Ill.

The Indiana P. H. Association now in session extends greetings for a successful meeting.

MAURICE P. SCHWARTZ, Sec'y.

Baltimore, M. D., June 15, 1910.

W. B. DAY, Decatur, Ill.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association returns greetings and extends best wishes.

E. F. KELLY, Sec'y.

Omaha, Neb., June 16, 1910.

W. B. DAY, Sec'y. Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

Decatur, Illinois.

Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association now assembled reciprocates your greetings just received.

J. C. McBRIDE, Sec'y.

Hotel Cape May, N. J., June 15th, 1910.

MR. W. B. DAY, Sec'y., Care Pharmaceutical Association, Decatur, Ill.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in session assembled extends fraternal greetings.

F. C. STUTZLIN, Sec'y.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 15, 1910.

W. B. DAY, Sec'y. Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Decatur, Ill.

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association in convention acknowledges your greetings and desire me to express those of our association with best wishes for a successful meeting.

E. G. EBERL.

Huntington, W. Va., June 15, 1910.

W. B. DAY, Sec'y. Illinois Pharmaceutical Assn., Decatur, Ill.

West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association assembled returns greetings and wish you a successful meeting.

W. W. IRWIN, President.

G. O. YOUNG, Secretary.

President Duncan:—Mr. Forbrich has a resolution.

Mr. Forbrich:—I offer the following resolution: *Reads.*

## AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

WHEREAS, The expenses of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association have for a number of years past materially increased owing to the greater amount of work the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is doing for its members, such as the U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda, Legislation, itinerant vender regulation, etc., and

WHEREAS, Said expenditures are encroaching upon our present sound financial condition, said encroachment being due to the present insufficient income, and

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association get the benefits derived from these expenditures which are worth many times more than what they are now paying, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we amend Section 2, Article 2 of the By-Laws to insert the words "two" dollars instead of "one," so as to read: "Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of two dollars." This action to take effect January 1, 1911.

Secretary Day:—According to the by-laws, this will have to lay over until tomorrow.

President Duncan:—Mr. Schwalbe wishes to address you.

Mr. Schwalbe:—I come here on an errand today that is very close to my heart, and will be to a great many of you. The Social Drug Club of Chicago, at its May meeting, passed resolutions to erect a monument to the memory of Joe McDonald. You all know what a man he was—you know his heart beats, every one of them, were for the druggists and the druggists only. Wherever he traveled, wherever he located, wherever he had any business to do, he was always first for the druggist, after that for himself and everybody else. Our Club has gone on record to erect this monument over his grave in Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago. I might stand here for the next 24 hours and speak of Joe McDonald. It would take me all that time and much longer to tell what kind of man he was. Only those who stood close to him, who knew his every thought, can realize what God has taken from us. He was a prince, not only in the slang, but in all the sense. He forgot himself, forgot everything else, except the druggist alone. We want every one of the druggists to have a little share in assisting to erect this monument. We have a committee of which J. F. Forbrich is the chairman. I am sorry that he is unable to meet with us today, but I bring this letter from him.

*The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in meeting assembled at Decatur, Illinois.*

Gentlemen:—At our last annual meeting held in Quincy, we had with us that good fellow and true friend of the druggists, Jos. F. McDonald, General Agent of the Chicago Telephone Company. It did not matter to Joe whether a druggist hailed from Peoria, Chicago or the smallest hamlet in the State of Illinois, the mere fact that he was a druggist made him a subject of deep interest at once. An All Wise Providence has taken him from our midst and loving hands have performed the last sad rites by consigning his remains to their last resting-place in Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago. It has been decided to erect a monument to perpetuate his memory, and to accomplish this, a committee has been appointed to raise funds with which to complete the work.

We appeal to the generosity of the druggists of Illinois and to those directly connected with our profession to contribute to this worthy movement. Mr. John M. Schwalbe, Secretary-Treasurer, of the committee, is with you and will receive your contributions of one dollar. This is all the committee asks from each druggist. Local, city or county associations and manufacturers or jobbers are not limited to this amount, but any sum will be accepted with the deepest gratitude. Acknowledgment will be made by our treasurer on a letter-head bearing a reproduction of Mr. MacDonald's last photograph.

JOS. F. FORBRICH, Chairman.

L. P. LARSON.

ISAM M. LIGHT.

B. A. C. HOELZER.

F. N. OXLEY.

JOHN M. SCHWALBE, Sec.-Treas...

I am not going to say any more. You understand the situation. We propose to erect this monument—our Club want to give every druggist an opportunity to help. I shall be in the lobby in the hotel and be ready to receive your dollars, and in return give you a receipt with Joe's picture on the letter-head. I thank you very much.

President Duncan:—Is there anything else you would like to have come up now.

Mr. Burnhans:—At the close of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Trav-

elers' Association session today, announcement was made and a committee appointed to come before you and recommend Rock Island as the next place of meeting in 1911.

President Duncan:—We will hear from Mr. Wells, who has the report of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Wells:—

### REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

*To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

Your Legislative Committee begs leave to report as follows:

At the last meeting of the Association held at Quincy, certain recommendations for changes in the Pharmacy Law were approved and the Legislative Committee was instructed to employ an attorney and have a draft of a bill for a new law drawn up, which would incorporate the desired changes—this draft to be submitted to this meeting for final discussion and adoption or rejection.

The Committee was also instructed to put into the draft everything that would, in its opinion, inure to the benefit of the pharmacists of the state as well as of the general public.

Your Committee has followed your instructions to the best of its ability and presents the printed draft of a bill, which each of you has received. Before taking up the consideration of this draft, the Committee desires to say that in drawing it up we have worked with the idea that we are legislating, *First*, for the protection of the general public and *Second*, for the benefit of the registered pharmacists of the State of Illinois.

In the case of the handling and selling of medicines and poisons, their interests are both served by making higher requirements for the future druggist. As to the future druggist himself, it is no injustice to him because a worthy candidate is not going to be dismayed by higher educational requirements. When he has finally achieved success and become a full registered pharmacist, capable of owning or operating a drug store, he will have achieved something worth while.

Respectfully submitted this fifteenth day of June, 1910.

JAMES H. WELLS,

CHRIS. GARVER,

HOSMER C. PORTER,

Committee.

You all have copies of this proposed bill, and I suppose it would be best to take it up section by section.

Mr. Yeomans:—I move that we take this matter up section by section.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section I.*

Sec. 1. That the term pharmacy or drug store shall for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to mean a shop, store or other place of business, including hospitals and dispensaries, where drugs, medicines, or poisons to be used medicinally, are compounded, dispensed, sold or offered or kept for sale at retail.

Mr. Wells:—In the first section, the only thing I consider debatable is the one word "medicinally." It only applies to things to be used medicinally. This means that the pharmacy law will apply only to things used medicinally. That is on the advice of my attorney and maintains that this would make a better law than one full of exceptions. And at the last, "or given away" I think should be added, so as to read "or kept for sale at retail or given away."

President Duncan:—If there is no objection, the section I as amended by Mr. Wells will stand approved.

It was moved and seconded that Section I as read be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section II.*

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in connection with any pharmacy, or in any room or suite of rooms within which the business of pharmacy is carried on, to sell or offer or keep for sale any intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage within said room or suite of rooms. Any person violating the provision of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for every such violation, and on conviction for a second offense hereunder, his certificate of registration as a registered pharmacist, assistant registered pharmacist, or local registered pharmacist, shall be revoked.

Mr. Wells:—I think we should omit the clause "within said room

or suite of rooms" in Section II. Our idea originally in putting that clause in, was to be able to get at the people who sell liquor and make that the main part of their business—there are stores in Chicago where they have liquors in their windows, making it the main display.

President Duncan:—All in favor of Section II as corrected, signify by saying aye. Contrary No. Carried.

Mr. Wells: *Reads Section III.*

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this Act, or as provided in this Act, to open or conduct any pharmacy, dispensary, drug store, apothecary shop or store, for the purpose of preparing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons to be used medicinally. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such violation: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from owning a drug store or pharmacy, provided he shall employ and place in active and personal charge of the same, a registered pharmacist, and that nothing herein contained shall apply to or in any manner interfere with the practice of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such drugs or medicines as may seem to him proper, if such supply is not made as a sale, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any wholesale druggist: *Provided, further,* That nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the sale in unbroken packages of patent or proprietary preparations which do not contain cocaine, alpha or beta-eucaine or any salt or any compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, and whose sale shall not be in violation of Section XI thereof.

Mr. Wells:—Section III is exactly as it is in the present law, with the exception at the bottom beginning with "Provided, further,"—the last provision, was put in so as to keep the old law good. We make exceptions to that exception. One exception provides that where they contain cocaine they cannot be sold as patent medicines, and the second exception provides that they cannot be sold as patent medicines where they contain poison without violating Section XI. I expect to get at the itinerant vender in Section XI.

Mr. Larsen:—I think it would be better to add "in emergency cases." I think all medicines supplied to the public should be checked by a registered pharmacist.

Mr. Wells:—You would arouse antagonism. Probably two-thirds of the medicines used in the State of Illinois, doctors give themselves instead of writing prescriptions.

A motion was made and seconded that Section III be adopted as read. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section IV.*

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor or manager of any pharmacy to allow any person in his employ, or in his pharmacy except a registered pharmacist, a local registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist, or an apprentice under the immediate personal supervision of a registered pharmacist, or of a local registered pharmacist, or of an assistant registered pharmacist, to compound, recommend, dispense, or sell at retail, drugs, medicines or poisons. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.

Mr. Wells:—You will notice that this section gives power to the assistant pharmacist—increases his power to an extent.

It was moved and seconded that Section IV be adopted as read. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section V.*

Sec. 5. The Board of Pharmacy consisting of five members heretofore constituted and existing by law is hereby continued, and the members thereof shall continue in office for the terms for which they were respectively appointed. All vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. All appointments shall be made from among such competent registered pharmacists in the State as have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession. The persons so appointed shall hold their office for five years: *Provided*, That the appointments made when the Senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually report directly to the Governor, recommending the names of at least three persons who said association shall deem best qualified to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

A motion was made and seconded that Section V. be adopted as read. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section VI.*

Sec. 6. Said board shall continue to elect a president and a treasurer who are members of the board, and a secretary who may or may not be a member of said board. Said board shall prescribe the duties and compensation of such treasurer and shall require the said treasurer to give such a bond as the said board shall direct. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this Act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of pharmacy in this State, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year; and also the names of all the pharmacists duly registered under this Act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties at least once in six months: *Provided*, That said board shall hold meetings at least once in every year in the city of Chicago and in the city of Springfield, and it shall give thirty days' public notice of the time and place of such meeting; shall have the power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this Act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this Act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

The secretary of the board shall receive a salary, which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees, penalties and appropriations received by the board under the provisions of this Act. The board shall make an annual report to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceu-



tical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this Act.

The State Board of Pharmacy shall make rules not inconsistent herewith to establish a uniform and reasonable standard of educational requirements to be observed by schools and colleges of pharmacy or pharmacy departments of universities, and said board may determine the reputability of schools, colleges and departments of pharmacy by reference to their compliance with such rules.

Mr. Avery:—The salary of the treasurer is provided for under the rules of the Board.

Mr. Garver:—I don't see why we should raise the salaries of the members of the Board of Pharmacy since they seem to desire to hang on the job. It appears to me that at the rate I have figured it would amount to \$100.00 each session and ten sessions a year would make \$1000. I would like to ask if sufficient money is in the treasury of the Board of Pharmacy or a sufficient amount comes in each year to meet this extra expense.

Mr. Avery:—For one thing, the members don't always attend the meetings. They are paid for all meetings they do attend. During the year every member attended all meetings.

Mr. Garver:—I asked if the Board had information concerning whether they could stand a raise of \$5.00 per diem per member.

Mr. Avery:—As to whether under these conditions there would be sufficient funds, that remains to be seen. As a usual thing there is enough, there always has been enough. If there wasn't, they wouldn't get it. They have no other source of revenue. It is expected the increased fees for the examination of registered pharmacists will help defray this expense. There is more money at hand for the operation of the Board, than for ten or fifteen years past. It remains to be seen, though, whether there will be sufficient funds. We believe that the action should have been taken by the Board of Pharmacy years ago to increase the compensation of the members. The duties of the members of the Board of Pharmacy are great. You desire the very best service that can be rendered by the Board and if that is to be obtained from competent men, you must expect to compensate them properly.

Mr. Boehm:—If we possibly can increase the per diem salaries, it ought to be done. If the Board has not money enough, it ought to be raised. I move the adoption of this section.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I see no provision for the bond of the Secretary. Is he supposed to give bond as well as the treasurer?

Mr. Avery:—The secretary and treasurer are both under bond and the assistant secretary is also under bond.

Mr. Wells:—I will have to change that then. The first thing that struck me is that it is going to require more work in examination of registered pharmacists. You can't expect these men who conduct the examination to only get \$5.00 a day; it is not pay enough. It is either worth \$10 a day or worth nothing. At least \$10, and I thought that would be the right thing to put in this section so as to offset the additional work in the examination. We charge the man who takes the examination \$10 instead of \$5. We require more of him and give a harder examination. Now, then, the word "secretary" should be added so as to read "secretary and treasurer to give such bond, etc."

A motion was made that Section VI. stand as amended by Mr. Wells. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section VII.*

Any person shall be entitled to registration as a registered pharmacist who is not less than 21 years age, is of good moral character and temperate habits, and has had five years' practical experience, whereof at least two years have been as registered assistant pharmacist, in compounding drugs in pharmacies where the prescriptions of physicians are compounded: *Provided*, that every applicant, except physicians holding certificates from the State Board of Health, shall be required to show to the satisfaction of the Board of Pharmacy that he has completed systematic courses of study in pharmacy, including laboratory work, such as are necessary to the acquisition of the knowledge and efficiency required for the proper understanding of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States and the National Formulary, and the practical application of their directions for the methods of preparation and examination of drugs and medicines; such courses of study and laboratory work to be equivalent to the minimum customarily prescribed for graduation in reputable schools of pharmacy; and every applicant shall be required to pass a satisfactory, theoretical and practical examination before the Board of Pharmacy. *And Provided Further*, That said Board may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish with their application satisfactory proof that they have been registered by exam-

ination in some other state: *Provided, however,* That such other state shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicant in this State. Every applicant for registration as a registered pharmacist shall pay to the secretary of the board the sum of ten dollars at the time of filing the application. The payment of said sum of money, as aforesaid, shall entitle the applicant to take a second examination in case he fail in the first, but no more; *Provided,* Said second examination is taken within six months of the first; and upon the payment of an additional five dollars in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as registered pharmacist.

Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at any reputable school of pharmacy, or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required Service under a registered pharmacist: *Provided,* that applicants are to show by a proper certificate from the school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university which they have attended, that their school work was satisfactory.

Mr. Avery:—I think it would be a mistake to change the word "may" to "shall" in the line "the Board of Pharmacy may in their discretion grant, etc." Such change has been suggested.

Mr. Yeomans:—I stand for the protection of the druggists that are practicing pharmacy and trying to make their living from that practice in the State of Illinois. I can't see any advantage to the pharmacists to let down the bars to graduates from other states. I would not object to the giving to these graduates of other states, an assistant certificate in the State of Illinois, but for them to come in and start drug stores and run them, I think hardly fair to the druggists of this state. That may be a narrow view and not generally accepted, but yet I hold this view.

Mr. Porter:—My idea is they should grant the certificate of registration to pharmacists from such other states that comply with the same requirements or standards of examination that our state maintains. I think there is a case in our State Court in which that very word "may" left any question discretionary with the Board would cause the section to be declared unconstitutional. That came up under the old law that granted permits; I think the ruling of the Supreme Court was that anything left discretionary with the Board would not hold.

Mr. Avery:—The Board is given discretionary power in very many directions, for instance as to qualifications of schools of pharmacy. The

pharmacists coming in from other states and registered by reciprocity are balanced by those leaving our state and registering by reciprocity elsewhere. I believe that it is a good provision as it stands now.

Mr. Grace:—The point I wish to raise as spoken about by Mr. Avery is that exchanges with other states just about balance. The number going from this into other states is just about equal to those coming in. We are at no disadvantage to grant that courtesy provided we require them to show the qualifications from other states equal to those demanded in this state. None of us can tell how soon circumstances due to business reasons or possibly ill-health, may demand that we remove to some other state. And I venture the statement, that not a half dozen men in this hall today could go before our Board and pass the examination. I don't believe there are very many men here today could pass it, although fully competent to conduct drug stores, and there is no reason why they shouldn't be allowed to enter business in some other state if they have been in active business in Illinois. I think it is only just that we ask other states to grant us that favor, and it is only just that we grant them the same favor.

Mr. Ladish:—I am in sympathy with what Mr. Yeomans said. Inasmuch as you are enhancing the powers of the assistant, he would be able to go out and act as a clerk, and there would be nothing to hinder eight or ten or twenty states from issuing them certificates, and it would not prevent or prohibit over competition. For instance, if some state would leave down the bars and it might happen that before the State Board of Illinois be apprized of that fact, it would unwittingly license men from that state. But if you give by reciprocity qualifications as assistant only, such persons would have the opportunity to make their living, and other states could do the same if they wish to.

Mr. Larsen:—Suppose I have worked in a large city where everything is in a noise and hustle, and spent the best years of my life there, and I want to dispose of my business to a younger man. I object to being made an assistant out in the suburb just across the state line where I might wish to go so as to engage in business in a quiet neighborhood. I am just as capable as I was before. I think it a mighty good thing, this exchange of certificates. I think there should be some provision that when a man gets old he wants to get out in the country or into another climate, he can register by reciprocity in the state where he wishes to go.

Mr. Wells:—If we pass this law and of course it won't be operative

unless we do pass it, there won't be a state in the Union which under its present law would be able to exchange with us. Other states will have to make new laws before they would be eligible to exchange. I believe if they require their men to know as much as they have to in order to pass our examination, we don't care if they do come in. It is the cheap ignorant kind of druggist that we do not want. We will elevate the whole tone of the profession by adopting this law. Do not be jealous of a competent man who comes from Indiana and takes a store. I think it would be better to exchange these certificates with other states.

Vice-President Lescher:—That "shall"—Suppose a man who has been in business in another state—he has been a good pharmacist, one of the best in that state, but for some reason his character has changed, he is not a man of good character, would you give him a certificate, even if on examination you find that on account of character he is not fit?

Mr. Wells:—Isn't that covered in another place?

Mr. Lescher: It may be.

It was moved and seconded that Section VII. stands as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells: *Reads Section VIII.*

Sec. 8. Any person shall be entitled to registration as a local registered pharmacist and shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be deemed a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this Act who is of the age of 21 years or over, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who shall have had four years' service under a registered pharmacist and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. Each applicant for registration as local registered pharmacist shall pay to the said board the sum of \$10.00 when his application is filed. The payment of said sum of money as aforesaid shall entitle the applicant to take a second examination in case he failed in the first, but no more: *Provided*, That said second examination is taken within six months after the first, and upon the payment of an additional \$5.00 in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as a local registered pharmacist. Said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination and credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. Said certificate shall be operative

in and apply to the village, town, city, place or locality for which granted and no other.

*Provided*, That no local registered pharmacist certificate shall be granted under this section in respect of any village, town, or city, the population of which exceeds 1,000 according to the last federal census.

*Provided, further*, That any and all persons holding registered pharmacist time service certificates heretofore issued may have the same renewed from year to year in the same manner and under the same conditions as are provided herein for the renewal of registered pharmacist certificate.

Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years at any reputable school pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants are to show by proper certificate from the school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university which they have attended that their school work was satisfactory.

Mr. Wells—Some men think we ought to do away with the question of local registered pharmacists.

Secretary Day:—The idea is to provide an opportunity for druggists in small towns to register without meeting the higher requirements which are put into effect by the preceding section?

Mr. Wells:—Yes.

Mr. Garver:—I have been for a long time in favor of striking out that section. I had one gentlemen put it to me this way; he claimed while you people in larger places are protected by the law, we, in the smaller villages expect the same protection, and do not get it.

Mr. Grace:—It requires more skill to conduct a drug store in a small town than in a large one. I don't see any reason for granting a man a local certificate in a town of 1,000 people that does not apply with equal force to a town of 10,000. It enables that man who holds a local certificate to compete with a man who graduated from a college. It makes unfair competition, and I move that section be stricken out.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Wells:—I would like to hear from members of the Board of

Pharmacy to get some idea what conditions are and what opposition we are liable to encounter.

Mr. Avery:—I believe there is the same provision in the New York law, which applies only to towns where no registered pharmacist is within a certain distance.

Mr. Smith:—I know of three country towns, in one of the towns there are two local men registered and in the other just one. They don't fill any prescriptions and handle very few drugs. When they do have a prescription, they send it to town and have it filled. I think we ought not cut out the section but reduce the population mentioned.

Mr. Dorland:—For five years before coming to Decatur I conducted a drug store in a town of 500. I wish to state, that 1,000 or even 500 is too large a limit. I believe we ought to limit to 300. I made a good living in a town of 500. If you cut it down to 500, you would give an opportunity to a couple of local men to secure local certificates. That will bar a qualified man from coming to a town of 500. In a town of 500 people are very clannish and these two local men will have the trade and they will sell everything. If you don't put the limit low enough, you will keep that town from having the services of a regularly registered pharmacist. I believe 300 is enough. The average town of 300 hasn't a drug store. It will not support one. Then let the local pharmacist have his certificate and maintain his store in such a town.

Mr. Wells:—New York provides for a store-keeper's certificate.

Mr. Wheatcroft:—We have three little towns close to us, within six miles at the very most, and at the present time these dealers sell all the common drugs, and if you make that so they could get locality certificates they would all be registered men and sell everything.

Mr. Achelpohl:—It seems to me this is only encouraging all general merchandise stores to go into the drug business, and I for one would rather see it cut out entirely.

Mr. Wells:—What will you do for those still in business?

Mr. Achelpohl:—They are there, you can't put them out of business.

Vice-President Lescher:—Some one asked for information as to the number of these local registered pharmacists.

Mr. Avery:—Thirteen were licensed last year. The view has been held that there might be a greater possibility to pass a law that would contain such a provision. I believe the provision in the New York law limiting such licenses to towns not within three miles of the location of a registered pharmacist is a good one.

Mr. Cannon:—I offer an amendment in conformity with the suggestion of Mr. Avery, to follow the New York law—and make the distance not less than three miles from the location of a registered pharmacist.

Mr. Wheatcroft:—Much depends on the density of population and other features; in our district five or six miles would not be any too much. We draw anywhere from eight to ten miles in all directions.

Mr. Wells:—I think five miles would be close enough.

Mr. Potts:—It seems to me that the sale of everything relating to pharmacy should be confined to pharmacists. We ought all to be in favor of some legislation controlled by the State Board of Pharmacy to govern the sale of every drug, no difference whether it is a household remedy or not; that will cut out the corner grocery from selling drugs. A registered pharmacist should be proud of the name.

Mr. Wheatcroft:—That is exactly the argument I put up. Everybody in the state of Illinois, should be exactly equal when it comes to the sale of drugs. For instance, night before last I had a farmer drive into town six miles, got me up at twelve o'clock at night to go down and fill a prescription, and I did it willingly. Every one of us, no matter where located, should all be exactly the same so far as the law is concerned, all be equal and be under the same restrictions. A few of us have spent money and gone to pharmacy schools, so we could be capable of complying with the requirements of the State Board of Pharmacy, and we should have the same protection as all others in the state regardless where they live.

Mr. Wells:—I would suggest that the wording be a population of 500 and five miles from any registered pharmacist's place of business.

It was moved and seconded that we accept Section VIII. as read, with the exception that no local registered pharmacist's certificate shall be granted under this section in respect of any village the population of which exceeds 500 according to the



last Federal census, and which is less than five miles distant from any registered pharmacist's place of business. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section IX.*

Any person shall be entitled to registration as an assistant pharmacist who is of the age of eighteen years or over, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who shall have had three years' service under a registered pharmacist and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. Each applicant for registration as assistant pharmacist shall pay to the Board the sum of five dollars when his application is filed. The payment of said sum of money as aforesaid shall entitle the applicant to take a second examination, in case he failed in the first, but no more: *Provided*, That said second examination is taken within six months of the first; and upon the payment of an additional five dollars, in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as a registered assistant pharmacist. Said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examinations and credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist.

Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed one year, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy, or department of pharmacy, of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants are to show by a proper certificate from the school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university which they have attended, that their school work was satisfactory.

It was moved and seconded that Section IX. stand as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section X.*

Sec. 10. Every registered pharmacist and every local registered pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by the said board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.50 if paid between the first day of

January and the first day of March of each year, nor \$3.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor \$5.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate.

Every assistant pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.00 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor \$2.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor \$4.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate. If the renewal fee for any certificate the holder of which is actively engaged in the practice of his profession be not paid by the first day of May of each year, such certificate is hereby declared null and void and the holder thereof may be reinstated as a registered pharmacist, a local registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist only by passing a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy; *Provided*, That actual retirement from the profession of any registered pharmacist, local registered pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist for a period not exceeding five years, shall not deprive him of his right to renew his registration upon payment of all lapsed fees.

The Board of Pharmacy may refuse registration, or renewal of certificates to, or may revoke or suspend the certificates of registered pharmacists, or local registered pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, who are proven to be so addicted to the excessive use of stimulants or narcotics as to render them unsafe to handle or sell drugs, medicines and poisons, or who are proven not to be of good moral character; or who shall be convicted of a second offense under Section II of this Act.

All certificates issued hereunder shall expire on the 31st day of December following their issue respectively. Such certificates shall until their expiration be conspicuously displayed, by their several holders, in the pharmacy where such holder is engaged in practicing his calling; and after expiration of original certificates, the last renewals thereof shall be displayed in like manner. If any such holder while practicing his calling shall neglect or refuse so to display his certificate or last renewal, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Mr. Garver:—I think the fee ought to be \$2.00 for the reason we are cutting out the registering of apprentices and the increased fee would assist in making up the deficiency. It would be but 50c more for each registered pharmacist, and that would be sufficient to make up for the loss. We must always watch the money part. My idea is that 50c is such a small amount, we could easily bear that since we do away with the apprentice fee.

Mr. Light:—I believe we passed one section where the Board receives \$5.00 more for each new registration, for the assistant and for the registered pharmacist.

President Duncan:—No, only the registered pharmacist.

Mr. Crowley:—As far as the registration of the apprentice is concerned, I believe you will find a fee attached to the apprentice registration.

Mr. Avery:—I would like to recommend that the qualifications of the assistant pharmacist should include one year's registration as an apprentice.

It was moved and seconded that Section X. be adopted as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section XI.*

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a registered pharmacist, a local registered pharmacist, a registered assistant pharmacist or an apprentice under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist, a local registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist, to sell at retail for medical use any of the following poisons, or any preparation containing any of the same, viz: Arsenic and its preparations, Binioidide of Mercury, Cyanide of Potassium, Hydrocyanic Acid, Strychnia and all other poisonous Vegetable Alkaloids and their salts, the essential Oil of Bitter Almonds, Opium and all its preparations, Aconite, Belladonna, Colchicum, Conium, Nux Vomica, Henbane, Savin, Ergot, Cotton Root, Cantharides, Creosote, Oil of Cloves, Iodine, Veratrum, Digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, Croton Oil, Chloroform, Ether, Chloral Hydrate, Sulphate of Zinc, Corrosive Sublimate, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Mineral Acids, Carbolic Acid, Oxalic Acid. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any of said poisons, or any preparation containing

any of the same unless upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for legitimate purposes.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver any of said poisons without labeling the box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained with the name of the article, the word "poison" and the name and place of business of the seller.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poison in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Mr. Wells:—As to that list of poisons, I want to explain that it is subject to change, it was just copied from the Missouri law. Prof. Hallberg promised to write up this portion in a scientific way but he hasn't done it yet.

Mr. Brown:—I should like to know why you put in "sell at retail for medical use"; why not "sell at retail" and leave that "medical" out?

Mr. Wells:—The best way to do away with the necessity of exceptions to the law was to make it read "for medical use."

Mr. Brown:—Any grocery store could carry these poisons and sell them.

Mr. Wells:—Not for medical purposes.

Mr. Avery:—I suggest this section be referred back to the new Legislative Committee.

Mr. Yeomans:—I second the motion; there is a serious deficiency in this list as drawn. Mr. Wells said he intended to have it corrected and there is evidently quite a loop-hole here.

Mr. Wells:—What I want to have adopted is the principle and leave details to be worked out later.

Mr. Avery:—I made this motion to refer this section because it shows incompleteness, but we will not parley as to the principle involved. I believe the new committee may be able to formulate this section much more perfectly.

Mr. Wells:—There are other minor changes to be made in the bill. What I want to get on record is that the Association approves the principle of this thing and leaves it to the Legislative Committee for further improvement.

Mr. Avery:—The Legislative Committee will have to be given some lee-way. They ought not to be without limitations. But the Committee to be appointed should be given sufficient power to provide for anything that may be overlooked.

I move to adopt Section XI as printed and give the power to the Legislative Committee to add or take from as they see fit.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section XII.*

Sec. 12. Any person who shall wilfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself, or any other person, shall, for each and every offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

A motion was made and seconded that Section XII. be adopted as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section XIII.*

Sec. 13. No druggist or other person shall manufacture, compound, or sell or offer for sale or cause to be manufactured, compounded, sold or offered for sale any medicine or preparation under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, which differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of sale, manufacture, compounding, sale or offering for sale. Nor shall any druggist or other person manufacture, compound, sell or offer for sale, or cause to be manufactured, compounded, sold for or offered for sale, any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, the strength, quality or purity of which shall fall below the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold. Any person violating any provision of this section upon conviction shall be liable to all the costs of the action and an amount equal to all the expense incurred by the State Board of Pharmacy in connection therewith, and in addition for the first offence shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than seventy-five dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. The State Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into any claimed adulteration, substitution or alteration, or other violation hereof, and report upon the result of his investigation, and, if such report justify such action, the board shall cause the offender to be prosecuted.

It is an exact copy of the present law.

A motion was made that Section XIII. be adopted as printed.

Mr. Yeomans:—Before that is adopted, it seems to me we had better includes "synonyms," as the U. S. P. synonyms are going to be included in the next edition of the Pharmacopoeia. Therefore I would like to move that the word "synonyms" be included.

There was a considerable discussion of this motion, and it was finally decided that Section XIII. stand as printed with the addition of the words "or synonyms" after the words "by a name." Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Sections XIV, XV, and XVI.* They are exactly the same as formerly.

Sec. 14. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or other person to retail, sell or give away any cocaine, alpha, or beta eucaïne, or any salt or any compound, or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any synthetic substitute for cocaine, or any preparation compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds, or derivatives, except upon the written prescription of a duly registered physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed and the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm or corporation, where the same shall have been filled, and it shall be filled but once, and of it no copy shall be taken by any person, and the original shall at all times be open to the inspection of the prescriber, to the State Board of Pharmacy, and all officers of the law; except, however, that such cocaine, alpha or beta eucaïne, or any salt, or any compound, or any derivative of the foregoing substances, or any synthetic substitute for cocaine, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or

any of their salts or compounds, or derivatives may lawfully be sold wholesale upon the written order of a registered pharmacist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist, *provided*, That the wholesale dealer shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the packages as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound, or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any synthetic substitute for cocaine, sold, and the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink; and *provided, also*, That the wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make or cause to be made in a book kept for the purpose, an entry of the sale thereof, stating the date of sale, the quantity, name and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person by whom the entry is made; and the said book shall be always open for inspection by the proper authorities of the law, and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry made therein.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful for any duly registered physician or other person, to prescribe, sell or offer for sale, dispense or give away any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or any salt or compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, or preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, to any person addicted to the habitual use of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, in any form.

Sec. 16. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections 14 and 15 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined not more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both, and for each succeeding offense fined not less than two hundred (200) dollars, nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or imprisoned not less than three months nor more than twelve months in the county jail or both, and if the person so offending shall have a license as a physician, dentist or pharmacist such license shall be revoked.

It was moved and seconded that Sections XIV., XV. and XVI. be adopted as read. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section XVII.*

Sec. 17. Every proprietor or manager of a drug store or pharmacy

shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file, in which shall be preserved for a period of not less than five years, the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy, numbering, dating and filing them in the order in which they are compounded, and shall produce the same in Court or before any grand jury, whenever thereto lawfully required. And upon request, the proprietor or manager of such store shall furnish to the prescribing physician, and may, except when otherwise instructed by the prescribing physician and except where such prescriptions contains cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, compounds or derivatives, furnish to the person for whom such prescription was compounded or dispensed, a true and correct copy thereof; and said book or file of original prescriptions shall at all times be open for inspection by duly authorized officers of the law.

It was moved and seconded that Section XVII. be adopted as read.

Vice-President Lescher:—How does that effect us getting a copy of a prescription. Is it provided for? Suppose some druggist gets a copy. Does this say every druggist must have the original?

Mr. Wells:—The copy received by a druggist would be the original so far as his store is concerned.

Vice-President Lescher:—You say here that the druggist must have the original and yet another may have a copy.

Mr. Ladish:—That is the very thing the physician is talking about—one of the main reasons the physician wants to dispense is because he don't want his prescription to be traveling all over the United States and Europe. If you have the prescription on file that ends it; that is friendly toward the physician and will preserve that authority he claims. It will be a step in the right direction. It is a strong point.

Mr. Wells:—If a druggist were asked to give a man a copy it would be optional with him whether or not he would do so. I have had physicians time and time again say, why do you refill my prescriptions to which I have replied, "Why don't you say, 'Not to be repeated.'" it is a minor matter and is at the discretion of the druggist; if he wants to give a copy to be filled again I believe he should have the right to do it.

Mr. Storer:—This section is based upon Missouri state law. It



has undergone legal inspection. It is construed that a copy taken from another store is an original and a druggist must file that for protection. But the man who puts up from the copy must retain that copy as the original and give another copy and so on. I contend the doctor is getting about all that belongs to him. Don't you know you are all against it when you give back the original prescription to a patient? In case of suit, you have no protection whatever.

Mr. Wells:—This doesn't say a druggist can't put up a prescription or can put it up. It merely says he shall keep that paper on record. It is an order to the druggist and he has put it up.

It was moved and seconded that Section XVII be adopted as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section XVIII.*

Sec. 18. No person shall sell at retail any drug or medicine, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package containing the same, a label bearing the name of the article, distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist from whom the article was obtained, *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of patent or proprietary medicines when sold in original packages, nor with the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars.

A motion was made and seconded that Section XVIII. be adopted as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—*Reads Section XIX.*

Sec. 19. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this Act, shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this Act upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this Act shall inure to the Board of Pharmacy.

A motion was made and seconded that Section XIX. be adopted as printed. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—There is one matter here for further consideration; that I forgot to bring before the Legislative Committee. Under the Criminal Code, Sections IV and V are the following. *Reads them.*

4. ECBOLIC, OR ABORTIFACIENT DRUGS. Par. 4. If any druggist, dealer in medicine, or other person, sells to any person any drug or medicine, known or presumed to be ecbolic or abortifacient, except upon the written prescription of some well known and respectable practicing physician, or keeps on hand, or advertises or exposes for sale, or sells any pills, powders, drugs or combination of drugs designed especially for the use of females, without keeping the certificate as required in the next succeeding section, he shall for each offense be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be confined in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both: *Provided*, This section shall not be construed to apply to compounds known as "Official." (L. 1871-2, p. 369.)

5. CERTIFICATE REQUIRED. Sec. 5. Before any pills, powders, drugs or combination of drugs designed expressly for the use of females, shall be kept or exposed for sale or sold, the proprietor thereof shall submit under oath a true statement of the formula by which the same is compounded, to five well known and respectable practicing physicians, in the county where the same is proposed to be sold, and shall procure their certificate, signed and verified by the affidavit of each of them, that such combination is not abortifacient; and every person keeping on hand, or in any manner advertising or exposing for sale or selling such combination, shall keep such certificate, or a sworn copy thereof, with the formula attached, for the inspection of any person desiring to see the same. (L. 1871-2, p. 369.)

Mr. Wells—I move that the Legislative Committee try and have those two sections cut out of the statutes—IV and V of the Criminal Code.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Avery:—I notice that the new draft makes no provision for the registration of apprentices. I believe we will make a mistake if we eliminate the registration of apprentices. In the old provision for the apprentice registration, that which has caused the most criticism and discontent, is that part which restricts our own employes to conditions which we do not impose on candidates from other states. I believe we should have a simple registration of apprentices. There

should be a small fee paid to the State Board of Pharmacy each year to keep tab of those who are employed in a pharmacy. I think we should define the duties of the apprentice and we should require him to be registered, and in the licensing of an assistant we should require that at least one year of his experience should be as a registered apprentice.

Mr. Wells:—At the 1906 meeting, in Peoria, when this question was up some one asked me what I thought about changing that part as to do away with these objections, about the burden on the druggists. I thought then that we better do away with apprentice registration altogether. I recognize the position of the Board, they want some record of an apprentice. Something along the line Mr. Avery suggested might be all right. My idea is we might make some provision for the registration of apprentices upon payment of a nominal fee of 50c or so. Then to give him some object in registering—make the law that a man cannot be eligible to registration as an assistant unless he has served one year as a registered apprentice. Unless he has worked in Illinois as an apprentice for a year—or something along that line.

Mr. Avery:—We believe it is a very advantageous provision. We have recently taken the stand that we should not register as assistants those who come from foreign countries without at least six months experience as a registered apprentice in this country.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I move that the Legislative Committee be given power to draw up a form for registration of apprentices.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Yeomans:—This is a sudden change of sentiment. I believe this is about the third occasion this subject of registered apprentices has been before the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. On previous occasions, there was almost unanimous opposition to the idea of apprentice registration. The subject has been thoroughly threshed out. I wouldn't object to apprentice registration, if the fee were eliminated. That probably might take some of the juice out of it for the State Board; it would simplify matters at least. I certainly feel that with the condition that pharmacy is in in Chicago, and the difficulty under which we are laboring in getting help, it is a serious question to our brother druggists and one that would better be entirely eliminated.

Mr. Wells:—If a clerk works in a store four or five years before he makes up his mind to become a registered pharmacist, it is an in-

justice to make him begin all over again. He may be a good general clerk. As it is now he has no power more than he had before he registered as apprentice. Because he is registered doesn't give any more power. Now, the action we want would give our young fellows a chance and would have another advantage of keeping back these fellows from out of the state for a year—make them work at least a year as apprentice. I think we can draw that up with the advice of our leading men and our Legislative Committee. I think we can obviate the objectionable features of the present apprentice law.

Mr. Storer:—Under the proposed plan we can take a young man into the store as apprentice without registering him and the young man has still two years to work before he needs to register. He must work two years as assistant before he becomes a registered pharmacist. You take a young man in without registering him and if at the end of two years he still desires to continue in the business, he has a chance to register in time to get the benefit.

Mr. Light:—I now move that the bill as amended be adopted as a whole.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Ladish:—I want to say just a few words; the idea is merely to keep a record of any person that enters a drug store as a clerk—when a person engages a boy, whether he becomes a pharmacist or not, he must send in his name to the Board. If that person is discharged, he must notify the Board of Pharmacy that person is no longer in his employ. The idea is that in case a person has served for several years and he has been studying, he has the opportunity to take the examination and of becoming registered. Under the present law, if he has been serving six or seven years, but has neglected to register as apprentice, he is not benefited. It overcomes that objection and that particular thing that has been so bitterly fought for years.

Secretary Day:—I have a suggestion to make, under Section IX, The Section reads, "Any person shall be entitled to registration as an assistant pharmacist who is of the age of eighteen years or over, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who shall have had three years' service under a registered pharmacist," why not put in just here "at least one year of which must have been as a registered apprentice;" then a young man may work in a store two years before he registers as an apprentice.

It was moved and seconded to reconsider the adoption of Section IX., and make it to read, "at least one year of which must have been as a registered apprentice. Carried.

Mr. Wells:—The committee's idea was to provide that the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy keep a book for registration of apprentices when they so apply. I would think that we might provide some powers for the apprentice. We might classify the drugs and poisons into sections A. B. and C. A.—Label poisons. B—Only sold by pharmacists. C—To be sold by any apprentice. That might make it worth something to the apprentice. It is pretty late now to take up these details, however.

Mr. Yeomans:—I offer as a substitute for the motion that this matter be referred to a committee of say twelve, and they report tomorrow morning on this thing. Motion to adopt as a whole from 1 to 18 inclusive.

Mr. Wells:—Why wouldn't it be better to let that go and refer to twelve of the leading men in the Association; before the Legislative Committee passes on this section, it must be submitted to all officers of the Association and leading men of the Association. It is a little too short a time to work it out here.

Mr. Avery:—I suggest in making the Legislative Committee provide for a large committee of fifteen or twenty.

Mr. Yeomans:—I agree with Mr. Avery on that—one from each Senatorial district at least. I am not satisfied with the position we are taking at this time, that it is correct. It is a flipflop from the position we have taken on every occasion heretofore. I think a druggist—a practicing pharmacist should be permitted to hire lower form of help without restraint from the law since he takes the responsibility.

Vice-President Lescher:—I think the Legislative Committee should not consist of any more than it does now, but that an extra committee to be consulted on these points might be appointed. These large committees are unwieldy and hard to get together.

Mr. Wells:—The work here is practically done, there is not much work for the committee except to secure passage of the bill in the Legislature. If the Association does not want to trust the committee to remove all objections that have been made let the president name

fifteen of the leading men of the Association to confer with the committee. All they would be called upon to do would be to pass upon whatever the chairman or two or three of the committeemen prepared.

Mr. Ladish:—If a large committee would be unwieldy, what becomes of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, which is revised by a committee of fifty. Most of this work done by a committee is done by correspondence. The chairman could receive these communications and the person who had any objections to it or any alterations to offer, could submit them.

Mr. Cannon. There is a motion before the house.

Mr. Ladish:—I am interested only that we shall get the best law the Association can offer to the retail druggists of Illinois. It doesn't make any difference to me what kind of a law you have, I have never had any trouble with the law or the Board but I want the retail druggists in Illinois to have the very best law and the public at large to be safe-guarded to the utmost.

President Duncan:—There is a motion before the house as I understand, to adopt this Legislative Committee's report, sections 1 to 19 inclusive with the exception of the addition as to the apprentice, that to be referred to a committee of fifteen.

Secretary Day:—As I understand, we have adopted this draft section by section, and then there was a motion to adopt it as a whole but a discussion arose in regard to apprentices and the suggestion was made that a section be added at the end making it Section XX, and providing for apprentices. Mr. Yeomans wanted this referred to a large committee.

The motion to adopt the bill as a whole was then put and carried.

Secretary Day:—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee in the fall, if you are willing to wait until then the Legislative Committee might report to the Executive Committee a section in the law, which will define what qualifications apprentices should have.

Mr. Yeomans:—I move that the question of apprentice registration be referred to a committee of twelve to report tomorrow morning.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Achelpohl:—Before that question can be put, you would have to reconsider the action already taken in adopting the bill as a whole.

Mr. Wells:—My idea was to make a large Legislative Committee to take care of all these things.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I move that our Legislative Committee be increased from its present number to twenty-five, one from each Congressional district.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ladish:—What is the effect of what we have done now. We have as a body, endorsed this draft together with these changes in it. When are you going to take this matter up—immediately, or when? When are you going to set to work to have this law passed by the Legislature of Illinois?

Mr. Ladish:—*Continuing*—The question is, do we really want this pharmacy law; we have been working on it a number of years; are we satisfied that we have just what we want? What powers are you going to delegate to this Legislative committee?

Mr. Wells:—Section XI has been left incomplete and referred back. My idea is, after consulting an attorney and these men, to divide these poisons into sections A. B. and C possibly, and give any registered apprentice the right to sell anything listed under C. The committee will consider the changes in the law and the addition of this section and make them work together.

Mr. Ladish:—This is the most important thing affecting pharmacists of Illinois and I want to caution you to be extremely careful, you can be none too careful.

Mr. Boehm:—There ought to be something in the new law that the Board of Pharmacy should require a boy to pass some kind of an educational test one year before he tries for certificate as assistant pharmacist—to show the Board that he has sufficient education.

Mr. Wells:—An apprentice is a beginner. A registered apprentice is a different thing. Any apprentice can put up things under a registered pharmacist, but a registered apprentice could do certain other things, he could sell all household remedies without supervision.

Mr. Denson:—I think Mr. Wells' point is well taken.

Mr. Donohue:—Have you made any provision for prosecution of and venders who sell patent medicines to the farmers in the country districts? Do they pay a license? They sell everything, quinine capsules and all kinds of medicines. Are they under any restrictions.

Mr. Cannon:—That was discussed this morning. The State Board of Health is in possession of the legal machinery to control that situation. No itinerant vender in the state of Illinois can legally operate unless he has a license from the State Board of Health, and as a rule, the State Board of Health don't issue licenses. I might suggest if this gentleman has trouble in his locality, it would be the best thing to go before the Board of County Commissioners and have a law passed such as we have in Chicago.

Mr. Donahue:—The State Board of Health does not stop these venders in the rural districts. I have written the secretary of the State Board of Health in regard to these people and haven't had an answer. I know Chicago is protected, but why not have a committee to look after the rural districts.

Mr. Cannon:—The State Board of Health—the law they are operating under, gives them the right to prosecute itinerant venders; they may assess a fine, but labor under peculiar difficulties in not being able to collect a fine unless they sue in a civil court. The only way for you to do is to get a local ordinance passed—if you are in a city or town where you have a town or city council and ordinances get a town or city ordinance, but if not, get a county ordinance.

Mr. Donohue:—If the state took it up or the Association took it up, it would have some weight, more than if only two or three druggists undertake it.

Mr. Yeomans:—The gentleman is somewhat in the same boat that I am. I missed quite a large portion of the excellent report this morning by Mr. Robertson. I am not altogether satisfied with the action taken in the morning session on the itinerant vender matter. I think it indicates confusion of conditions and will have no specific results. It seems to me the idea of our brother who wants concerted action at a definite time was an excellent idea, provided first that Secretary Day would notify the members in each district—Congressional district—notify all druggists in these districts of a meeting to be held for the purpose of deciding this question at a time when the druggists could get together and aid the committee to work out their salvation.



Mr. Wheatcroft:—The itinerant venders do not operate much in our towns, but go to the farmers, and the city ordinance doesn't reach them at all.

Mr. Wells—I want to tell you one thing, you can't expect the Association which gets only \$1.00 from each member and has so little money to go on and prosecute these venders. The state association has undertaken to get this law on the statute books and keep it there. It is just a question of money and fight in your own neighborhood. I think it is better to provide for the machinery to start the things and make collection among men who would be interested and let them fight the thing. As Mr. Robertson laid down in his paper, we must get together and formulate a plan from the ideas of all to combat the evil.

Mr. Christensen:—The new proposed law takes into consideration the fact and almost entirely covers that feature of it.

Mr. Porter:—We have threshed this thing over for four years on the prosecution of the itinerant vender. Under the present law only the State Board of Health can conduct those prosecutions through the State Attorney; it is up to them to do it. They won't do it because they haven't any funds to do it with. The fine reverts to the county school. The thing to do is this: Let this Legislative Committee formulate a law under which prosecutions are conducted by the Board of Pharmacy and the fines go to the Board of Pharmacy so they will have something to work with. When this law is up before the Legislature for enactment every druggist in his Senatorial district must see that his legislator who goes down there and represents that section, votes for it.

A motion to adjourn was made, seconded and carried.

#### FOURTH SESSION

The Association reconvened Thursday morning, June 16, at 9:30.

President Duncan:—I wish to announce that the photographer desires to take our picture this morning at the front of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Bartells:—Mr. President:—I would like to say a few words in regard to the new members. If the members as they are elected, were present in the house, it would be nice to introduce them, to have them

in their place so we may see them. Then a word to them: There has been complaint made at this meeting to me, and at every meeting nearly, that the new members are not cordially received or not as well treated as they ought to be. I have had considerable experience in this regard, not only in this organization but in other organizations. There is always a certain set that come and join the Association and expect to be "carried on a clean plate," be coddled and looked after. If you join an association you must feel you are a part of it. This association is just what you make it. Take right hold and introduce yourself and feel you are a part of us. I would like you all to feel that we are brethren and one no more responsible than the other for the good feeling and for the happiness of working together as comrades and brothers in the organization. The organizations to which I belong, the G. A. R. of course holds first place, because the sufferings and the experience passed through in the army have bound us together in the closest relations. In all social and business organizations every one ought to feel it is his part to make that organization a success, and I hope the new members that have been elected will feel that way and take right hold, be willing to do anything and be anything from door keeper to president.

Secretary Day:—There are several new members who have joined at this meeting who are here, and we would like to hear from any of them. Among these I see Mr. Linn; tell us why you are interested in the Association; what feature of the association work appeals to you most.

Mr. Linn:—The one thing that I came here principally for was to find out what could be done with this vender law.

Secretary Day:—Let us hear from another new member, Mr. Irwin, of Salem.

Mr. Irwin:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The reason I had in joining the Association was that my father was in the drug business before me, and I have been in it all my life, and I felt the need of help, the longer you go along I think the more help you need, because there are so many developments arising and different laws to be considered and as our brother says, this vender law, is a most important thing. We have got to find a panacea for the vender evil. Also, I like to meet the gentlemen in my line of work. I think we ought to have meetings twice a year instead of once a year. I think it would increase the membership, but we can't do that. I think we ought to have a thousand members next year—we ought to eventually have five

thousand. This is my first year. I feel encouraged. I feel I have some support to help me, because I know that in union there is strength, and if we can't get together we will be driven out of our little pill shop and into some other business. I love the business and I hope to see 5000 members in the I. P. A. *Applause.*

Secretary Day:—Mr. Storen, of Rockford is another new member.

Mr. Storen:—It has been my desire for a good many years to become a member. But when there was a meeting, the man who signs the checks was there and I was at the other end. This is the first time I have had the opportunity to be the one who signs the checks, and I have availed myself of the opportunity to become a member. I might say I believe in hearty co-operation, and furthermore, while I am big enough to be the doorkeeper Mr. Bartells spoke of, I doubt that I would be big enough to be the president.

President Duncan:—The next on the program is the report of the National Association of Retail Druggists by Mr. Thos. H. Potts.

Mr. Potts:

#### REPORT OF THE N. A. R. D.

Gentlemen:—The N. A. R. D. extends cordial and fraternal greetings to the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association in annual meeting assembled at Decatur, Illinois, and wishes for you a large and attended and most successful meeting.

The N. A. R. D. was organized some twelve years ago for the purpose of bettering the retail drug business. How well it has succeeded is now a matter of history. Too many of our members are prone to view conditions from a local angle alone, completely ignoring the fact that while they probably do not need the beneficent help of the National Association to improve their own conditions, that there are many other localities where our members do quite seriously require the assistance of the N. A. R. D.

It is quite evident that general conditions relating to the retail drug business throughout the country are tending towards improvement and it is up to all of us to promote these conditions whenever and wherever possible. We find in many localities where cut prices have been dominated in the past, which has generally resulted in demoralizing

conditions, a decided manifestation to raise their price schedule and in many cases to full retail price.

The time of the educated pharmacist is much too valuable to give fifteen minutes advice for a five minutes sale, yet we find that these conditions do really exist and there is no one to blame for them but the pharmacist himself.

The retail druggist is obligated by his respective state laws to conform to certain conditions in order to be legally allowed to conduct the retail drug business in his state. This obligation was considered absolutely necessary to properly conserve the public safety and health. The altruistic pharmacist recognized the necessity of these regulations and governed himself accordingly, but there was an occult influence gradually disseminating itself over this great country of ours that would almost seem to make this precaution unnecessary, and that influence was the departure of the medical profession from the old time prescribing ethics and forming an alliance either directly or indirectly with the manufacturers of so-called nostrums or specials.

We do not wish to reflect any discredit upon the many pharmaceutical specialties that without doubt possess decided merits to commend them, but the fact remains that the practicing physician in prescribing these specials, necessarily detracted from the professional work of the registered pharmacist. It needed no diploma from a pharmaceutical college after many years of hard studying, it needed no registered pharmacist to compound these prescriptions, for they could be dispensed by anyone who was sufficiently educated to read the order given by the physician.

This condition of affairs grew from bad to worse, until it was easy to conjecture that unless some radical measures were taken there would be an end of the professional practice of medicine and pharmacy because what the pharmaceutical manufacturing house was doing for the doctor in the shape of detail work, they could just as readily do for the public without either the assistance of the doctors or druggists. The physician was the individual who was unconsciously educating the public to self-medication. He was the man who was pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the pharmaceutical manufacturing houses. The serious question was, "How was the physician to be brought to a realization of how he was being used?"

Beyond question it was through the propaganda work of U. S. P. and N. F. It was an easy matter to talk about these conditions and forget them immediately after, and it was not until the N. A. R. D.

commenced active or practical operation along these lines, that there was an awakening of the medical and pharmaceutical professions to their possibilities.

We have had about eighteen months of earnest efforts in propaganda work and we have achieved most remarkable results. In January 1909, the N. A. R. D. first commenced under the propaganda plan, circularizing physicians with propaganda literature and insisted on the retail druggist individually detailing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations to the physician receiving literature. It was an awakening that was simply astonishing. Each dues-paid member of the N. A. R. D. was entitled to have two physicians whose name and address he forwarded to headquarters, circularized free of charge with literature bearing on the propaganda of U. S. P. and N. F., once monthly for ten months of the year. Over eighteen thousand physicians received this literature during the year 1909 and the number for 1910 will be largely in excess of this.

Many commendatory letters received from physicians all over the country firmly convince us that it is the greatest issue ever embraced by the retail druggist. There is a much wider and more comprehensive view to be taken of this work than merely increasing the revenues of the dispensing druggist. There is no question but what it has and will be the means of getting the physician and retail druggist together on a common basis. The numerous get-together meetings that have been held throughout the land have fully demonstrated the fact that both professions are in a very receptive mood. This so-called nostrum evil has been the direct cause of many evils that have grown to large proportions in the two professions in the past twenty-five years. The doctor became addicted to his own self-dispensing because it was simple and easy in contrast with the old methods of dispensing which probably from ignorance of the profession of pharmacy he could not have successfully employed had he wished to.

On the other hand, the retail druggist not receiving any prescriptions, and being a human being, and needing the revenue as a means of existence practiced counter-prescribing and sad to relate in some cases substitution, should he be lucky enough to receive a prescription. Then again, all the pharmaceutical traditions were being scattered to the winds because there was no need of a U. S. P. or N. F. There being no demand for the official preparations the druggist could not keep them in stock as a general thing, and he was fast losing his interest as a professional man. We feel that it is only due justice to give the medical profession the maximum of credit for promoting

form in these conditions. We have found in that profession an ally that we believe to be sincere and eager to assist us in every honorable way, and it is up to the retail druggist to meet him a good portion of the way. We also believe that the physician fully recognizes the fact that it is absolutely necessary for the retail druggist to carry many commercial side-lines in order to obtain subsistence, but we fail to see the good policy of soliciting his prescriptions and at the same time making an offensive display of patent medicines at ruinously low prices.

What good purpose does this subserve? We all know that the sale of proprietaries even at full price, does not yield much margin of profit when breakage and general expenses are taken into consideration.

There is no question in our opinion but what if we were not prohibited by the Indianapolis Decree from too vigorously advocating price-protection and could only have legal use of the old possibilities, we would soon succeed in adjusting demoralizing conditions that in some sections amount to a suicidal attempt to conduct a profitable business.

The N. A. R. D. no doubt has made many mistakes, but they have been mistakes of judgment and not of the heart. The biggest mistake in connection with the National Association has not been made by the executive officers of that body, nor by the delegates who have attended its annual conventions, nor by the members of the affiliated associations who in the aggregate make up our membership, but by the retail druggists who have held their support from us.

Quoting from the Druggists' Circular: "It would hardly be a legitimate excuse for the non-members of our Association to say that they have not joined because they were not in sympathy with some of the policies of the Association as carried out by those in high places. Their contributions in the shape of dues, their voices and their votes could have shaped the policies of the National Association. Out of the one great mistakes of the druggists themselves have grown many of those of the association organized to protect their rights. With the active support of even a good working minority of the druggists of the country and the prompt receipt of their dues, the National Association of Retail Druggists could have worked with an eye singly to the best interests of the retail druggists. It could have used enough moral suasion to compel proprietors to maintain the retail prices of their goods and to fix wholesale prices not exceeding \$2, \$4 and \$8. It could have brought such pressure to bear upon Congress that our patent reforms would have been now in the shape of acts on the statute books instead of in the shape of bills which have been pending and amending for



several years. It could have settled many of the perplexing questions growing out of the telephone, postage and trading stamps, shorter hours and Sunday closing, substitution, counter-prescribing and dispensing by physicians. It could have put an end to the unfair treatment of druggists by the newspapers. It could have done much to bring about reciprocity between boards of pharmacy. It could have helped to improve the rate and pay of pharmacists in the employ of the United States. It could have—but there is hardly any end to the things it could have accomplished. It has done many things and done much toward the accomplishment of a considerable number of others. It has lifted many druggists out of the proverbial narrowness and shown them some of the advantages of taking a broader and more brotherly view, though alone has justified the expenditure of the time, effort and money which it has cost.

"But what it has done is but a drop in the bucket compared with what it might have done with proper support, numerically, financially and morally."

"You need a National Association to look out for your commercial interests and in order that you can get the best that such an association can give, you must make it your own Association, and see that it looks out for your interests first every time. To do this is easy, not to do it is to invite disaster."

In NOTES of March 18th, 1909, was published an article by R. M. Lucky, entitled "Price Protection from the Manufacturer's Standpoint." In the words of the Great Emancipator, 'you can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time,' except of course the chronic fools.

"This is a class in which the average manufacturer belongs at the present time, but great progressive reforms always succeed though they develop slowly, and the D. C. S. N. plan is going to be adopted just as surely as Lincoln abolished slavery, and then, will the great masses of druggists be freed from the bondage of proprietary autocracy and the oppression of an unfair and inequitable market."

"The constant falling of the druggist's little hammer will wear away and undermine the foundations of the biggest and strongest proprietary concerns in the world."

"The United States Government has given to every citizen the right of thought protection. If a man through the exercise of his mental faculties has accomplished something of value to the human race"

material or immaterial, the law says that it is personal property and assures the man against imitation or infringement. Thus a trade-marked proprietary is a valuable property in just such proportion as it becomes possible for good. Its intrinsic value is fixed on the basis of producing cost, selling expense and distributors profits.

"A two-cent stamp possibly cost less than a mill to manufacture, but Uncle Sam says it is worth its face value, and since it will carry love letters and other important documents from Maine to California we are satisfied with the price and never question the profit because we know that it is fair and equitable. But if Uncle Sam were to sell big mail order houses a few billions of two-cent stamps and we saw them offered in a catalogue at a big cut in price, then regardless of innate patriotism, we would pay our money into the mail order house instead of the local postoffice.

"Now it would seem that if there were any class of people in the world who should be skeptical of proprietary bargains, it should be a man who is sick or a woman who is ugly. Health and beauty are priceless. Cheap doctors are quacks, not recognized in the profession, just so with proprietaries. A man is no higher than he can reach, and a product is no better than its lowest price. If a proprietary is marked fifty cents and sold for twenty-five cents, it is carrying a twenty-five cent lie with every package. If it is marked one dollar and sold for seventy-eight cents, it is a twenty-two cent lie. But if a proprietary is a standard with the public, it is worth the cost of production, plus selling expense, plus publicity, plus manufacturer's, jobber's and retailer's profits, and if on the basis of proper calculation its retail price has been fixed at fifty cents, it cannot be sold at less without cheapening the qualities or eliminating some of the aforesaid items.

"When this is accomplished and a fifty-cent article can be profitably sold for a quarter, then for the sake of commercial honesty, common truth, and the salvation of the little retailer who in the end pays the big manufacturer's rent, and provides his wife with luxuries, price the goods at what they are worth, stick to it, and force the world to respect you as a manufacturer, and your demands as the proprietor of formulas, trade-marks and public confidence which are really the vital assets of all business concerns."

Also the following article from the Southern Pharmaceutical Journal:

"The numerous propositions of the various large co-operative organizations are inducing druggists of all sections to join forces. The



plans in nearly every instance are very seductive, but the analysis should always be applied. Every energy exerted produces results, and misdirected, is conducive to influence conditions which may have been latent into action. Co-operation and combination are factors of present day developments and are mightily influencing. Some trusts are necessary. They are the natural results of modern methods because of lack of interest on the part of citizens. Some of their methods indicated victory of might over right. Now, we are endeavoring to set the might right, and in some instances, perhaps are over-stepping the bounds of conservatism. Trusts are necessary for progress, and to throttle them is quite as wrong as their methods which produce the antagonism.

"The strength of such combinations both from a financial standpoint and ingenuity, are more or less known to everyone. There are a few transactions in which citizens do not directly or indirectly pay tribute to the trusts.

"A striking example of the latter phase is evidenced by recent developments whereby high prices and apparent shortage were induced by a storage of food products. Another feature in their methods is the elimination of the small stock-holder who, to begin with was a necessity, and in many instances really made the culmination of the method possible as a distributor. After the plans became fixed and the goods accepted the small stockholder became unnecessary and in fact, was often in the way of carrying out questionable schemes. He was a source of undesired publicity, and therefore eliminated, first by inducement and persuasion, and if this proved unsuccessful other more forcible methods were resorted to. Perhaps in the systems now being promoted by chains of stores and other more potent organizations, the ideas do not obtain, but evidently trust methods are conspicuously evidenced.

"Our interests are with the retail druggists and our object is simply to point out the necessity of caution, for if one druggist in a locality takes advantage of such combination, another will enlist with another organization. If one of these enterprises is successful, it induces the formation of others, and then the strength of one is matched against the other.

"If the inner circle finds the proposition a profitable investment will they not perhaps use the methods of the trust after the sale of the goods becomes established and can be maintained by continued publicity? Will the question arise, 'Why divide profits among many thousands instead of a few?' How would a subscriber to one of these organizations

be affected if, after establishing a trade for the proprietaries and specialties, he would be forced out of the business he had helped to establish in order to make way for a more influential plan? Or one nearer to the source of the distributory of favors? Progress of trusts is noted by combinations of lesser enterprises. The entering into by individuals and then throwing their accumulated influence in the desired channel often without knowledge to those who were in reality the original promoters. What would happen to those who were not among the favored few?

"Again, will those whose trade is being diverted or abridged, not develop plans in opposition?

"Let all of these points be carefully considered in promoting the methods now so generally being presented to the retail drug trade. It is impossible to stem the tide of progressive combination influences, but let us be careful in laying such foundations for many are apt to be hurt in the transition and a few are going to carry off the spoils. Let us also consider that our service as professional men is for the good of humanity. Commercialism is very prone though not by any means necessarily so, to be incompatible with professional ethics. Whatever you think is to your interest and right, do, but give the matter in hand your sincere consideration. Do not be led by the suggestion of others, except as these reflect honest and true direction.

"Our remarks and questions are made to seek light which will benefit the retail drug trade. We are not endeavoring to persuade but advising inspection as preferable to sorrowful retrospection."

We are giving you these views because we believe they really represent what are the current issues of the day in relation to the retail drug business. We feel, however, that there is going to be a change for the better as the retailer becomes better educated along the lines of self-interest and self-protection. He must recognize that he has only a certain number of years to live in this world, and that a cut rate competition is not conducive to wealth, health, or moral standing. We believe that he will endeavor to get back again into the straight and proper road.

The age is a progressive one. At the present time we can truthfully say that an individual retailer who is not a member of his association commits a serious error and is in a lamentably weak condition and at the mercy of every one evilly disposed. By being connected with his

local, state and national association, his interest would be properly served to the point of protection.

The time is opportune for co-operation, and co-operative methods are being successfully employed all over the country. What is good for one should be good for all, and vice versa. You need us and we need you, and your assistance in all our efforts for reform and advancement.

There is no sane reason why each and every retail druggist should not belong to his state association. It would be an asset whose value to him would be beyond computation. No one man can know it all, and your present meeting should be an inspiration for each and every member to attend the 1911 meeting and bring an additional new member with him.

Fraternally yours,

T. H. Potts, Secretary.

President Duncan:—You have heard the splendid paper of Secretary Potts, what is your pleasure?

A motion was made and seconded that it be accepted and published. The motion was carried.

President Duncan:—Mr. Day has a few communications, one to the president and one to the Association from the Women's Association N. A. R. D.

Secretary Day:—*Reads communications and resolution which have received the endorsement of N. R. D. A.*

*To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, assembled, Mr. W. D. Duncan, President.*

DEAR SIR:—The Women's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists sends heartiest greetings to your organization and best wishes for a most successful meeting. If there was ever a time in the history of American Pharmacy when all its interests should work for the common weal, that time is now; and in this work we feel that the women of American Pharmacy can play no small part.

The dangers that confront us are real and serious, and they can be combatted only by co-operation and co-ordination of work; and in this work, in our sphere, our organization wishes to join hands with you.

In order to increase the interests of the women in your association and enable them to have their share in the work we are trying to do, will you not enroll the names of the women in your families in the W. O. N. A. R. D. at this convention?

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

NELLIE F. LEE, President.

ESTELLENE A. FORBRICH, Secretary.

EMILY M. MORRISON,

Chairman of Fraternal Relations.

May 23, 1910.

MR. W. B. DAY, State Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—We beg to call your attention to an effort being made by us to secure a higher moral tone in advertising in drug stores and elsewhere. We ask you to use your influence to bring this subject before the members of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting for their endorsement.

Kindly forward to me any action taken and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

ESTELLENE A. FORBRICH,

National Secretary.

WHEREAS, The attention of the members of the W. O. N. A. R. D. has been from time to time directed to the harmfulness of some of the advertising matter that is placed on drug store counters for miscellaneous distribution, these advertisements being extremely offensive, even without the disgusting illustrations which render them worse, this matter being used in window displays and thrown on streets and lawns, to fall into the hands of young girls and boys, and

WHEREAS, From a sense of modesty women frequently patronize department stores instead of drug stores because in the former they may be served by women employes, when necessity demands that they purchase remedies or applications of an embarrassing nature, and

WHEREAS, Men and women through frequent contact with suggestive pictures and offensive printed matter becomes callous to the sanctity of womanhood; therefore, by the W. O. N. A. R. D. in convention assembled, be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Woman's' Organization hereby instructed to have printed suitable literature embodying extracts from the paper on this important subject that was read by Mrs. Stanley during the meeting of this convention, this to be placed in the hands of the officers of each of our local chapters for distribution among the members, the object being to secure signed petitions for the suppression of this obscene advertising matter, these petitions to be used by the W. O. N. A. R. D. in the most helpful manner possible.

President Duncan:—You have heard the various communications from the Ladies' Auxiliary, what is your pleasure?

A motion was made and seconded for the endorsement of the resolution. Motion was carried.

President Duncan—Next is report of the Committee on U. S. and N. F. Propaganda, by Mr. Geo. P. Mills.

Mr. Mills:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON U. S. P. AND N. F. PROPAGANDA

*Mr. President and Fellow Members:*

The original plan of this committee included the mailing of a Bulletin to the members each month from October to May inclusive. The change in street numbering, which occurred in Chicago last year, greatly interfered with this plan. It finally became possible to furnish several Bulletins to those outside of Cook county, and six to the Chicago members.

In each issue retail drug store propagandic matters were discussed from both a pharmaceutical and financial standpoint, hoping thereby more clearly show the dependence of one upon the other.

This year the entire detail of issuing these Bulletins has been carried for by the committee.

Bids for addressing the envelopes, for the paper, and for the printing of the Bulletins were received from three Evanston firms, and a contract was given to Mr. E. L. Kappelman.

The stamped and printed envelopes were obtained through the Government Postal Department, thus reducing their cost.

In addition to furnishing these Bulletins the Chairman planned to hold a meeting in each of the following cities:—Jacksonville, Cairo, Elgin and Peoria, the homes of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Hall and Mr. Dufner, members of this committee. Cairo could not be reached on account of the time required to make the trip. Elgin failed to hold a meeting even after repeated trials. Moline, Mr. Brunstrom's home city, held its initial meeting last year, and did not require attention. Jacksonville and Peoria were visited, and interesting meetings held in each city. The object of these gatherings was not alone to arouse an interest in the propaganda, but also to better fit the members of the committee to care for their territory by first obtaining experience in such matters.

Ottawa, the home of President Duncan, was one of the districts where propaganda received attention. At Rockford and Joliet successful gatherings were held. Decatur, which is doing so much to make this Annual Meeting a success, was also the meeting place of a goodly sized body of drug men, and it is hoped that by having exploited the propaganda in this city it will in time partially repay these druggists for their present labor.

Secretary Potts and Field Representative Singer, of the National Association of Retail Druggists, materially assisted in making these meetings possible and successful.

The large attendance, the distance traveled, the time and money spent by many in order that they might be present at these gatherings, all point to a realization of the need for greater knowledge of the subject.

We urged those present to become, and remain, active members of local, state and national associations, and to do all possible to bring about frequent meetings of druggists and doctors, believing that concerted action is a prominent feature of propagandic success.

Local propaganda committees have been, or are soon to be, appointed in these cities:

Moline, Streator and Jacksonville have held "get-to-gether" meetings. The attention and interest shown indicate, that the propaganda is desired, and that such meetings are productive of much good.

The Chairman considers this an opportune time to express his appreciation of the good fellowship found elsewhere, and of the friendly consideration extended to him by the druggists in the territory visited.

The Evanston and North Shore Pharmacological Society held three meetings during the past year, and the members of that society greatly appreciate the benefits derived therefrom.

Chicago's big "get-to-gether" meeting, the local gatherings, and the work of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association's Propaganda Committee, indicate a material advance in the work of that city.

In spite of the fact that most publishers of drug and medical journals show little interest in the propaganda, judging from the small space afforded the subject, and in the face of this lack of exploitation by those who profess to be so much interested in the retail druggist, and who could so materially assist in forwarding this needed reform, propaganda is rapidly forging ahead.

We all realize that the druggist must do most of the work, and must take a leading part in the introduction of the propaganda, but it is of prime importance that the physician assist. With this thought in mind, and in order to bring this about in a more emphatic manner, your Chairman suggested to the State Medical Society that propaganda be added to its list of Bureau subjects, and prepare to furnish speakers on this subject at local medical meetings. It is hoped that this will soon receive attention.

We quote from our May Bulletin as follows: In April a member of this committee was invited to address the LaSalle County Medical Society, at its Annual Meeting, in Streator, at which meeting the druggists of the county were guests. If the discussion which followed gave any indication of the attitude of the medical men of the state, no greater power than such gatherings can be used to advance the work, and your committee advises fostering such meetings.

At this meeting an official of the State Medical Society suggested that it is the duty of the pharmacists to provide for the explanation of the propaganda to the various County Medical Societies, whose members generally fail, as yet, to realize all that it comprehends. This can only be accomplished when the local pharmacists organize, and take the work energetically among themselves. Then, and only then, can they take the initiative with the medical bodies.

If we can draw any conclusions from the many reports as to the conditions and quality of the medicines dispensed by the physicians, it is easy to understand the existence of the many "isms" which largely reduce the number of medical patients and drug customers. This dispensing by physicians is no doubt the greatest hindrance to pharm

ceutical advancement, and this fault to a great extent is our own. We can not hope for a change so long as the physicians find any of us unprepared to dispense the official drugs. This unpreparedness is the next greatest hindrance to our progress. It will take patient, persistent work to bring about the use of rational medicine obtained through proper channels.

Your committee early realized a weakness as to equipment in caring for the work, and desired to enlarge its knowledge by creating somewhat of a library, to consist of books and journals treating on this subject. It was very disappointing to find such a want of printed matter on propaganda that this feature proved unfeasible.

A copy of, "The Physician's Manual of the Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary," "The Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines," and "New and Non-official Remedies" was purchased and expressed to the members of the committee, to be used by them as working tools.

Because propagandic activity and advancement, in any locality, depends largely upon what is being accomplished in other parts of the field, a copy of the following letter was sent to the Secretaries of the various State Associations. This letter was printed upon the letter-heads of the committee, but thinking it was not strictly the work assigned to this committee the expense this incurred was not charged against the appropriation.

*"To the Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association.*

My Dear Sir:—In some states the propaganda for drug reform has been efficient while in others practically nothing has been done.

The experience in Illinois has shown that a propagandic committee of the State Pharmaceutical Association has been a great aid in arousing interest, suggesting methods, and in proving the value of the movement financially as well as pharmaceutically.

In addition to furnishing the members a monthly letter the committee has assisted in organizing local meetings of druggists, and of druggists and physicians.

It is found that the work in one section has a decided influence upon conditions in other localities. It assists also in strengthening local societies, and in demonstrating the dependence of the druggist upon local, state and national organizations.



Some state associations have neglected to appoint such propagandic committees, and we feel that by that neglect they weaken the movement not only in their own territory but also in other states.

We suggest that you use your influence: First, to secure the appointment of such a committee at your next meeting, if none has been previously appointed, taking care that men shall be selected who will take an interest in the work; Second, that the Chairman of that committee be a delegate to the N. A. R. D. Annual Meeting at Pittsburg, in September. Third, that the Chairman be urged to co-operate with members of other state propagandic committees in a meeting during the Pittsburg session to outline a plan of campaign for the coming year.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. P. MILLS."

Such legislation as is now being proposed, or which may hereinafter be introduced, will be of great service to pharmacy, hence extremely valuable to the propaganda.

Increasing the dues referred to in a resolution presented at the last Annual Meeting, will also be of immediate importance to this work. It is impossible to properly carry on association work unless adequately financed.

We repeat the suggestion made last year—The membership of the propaganda committee, and the appropriation for the work, should be decided at the Annual Meeting, that there may be ample time for planning, and enable them to begin operations at the opening of the propagandic season.

The \$300.00 appropriated for the committee's use was expended in the following manner,

Itemized Cash Account.

Aug. 26, 1909. Received from the I. Ph. A. and deposited with the Evanston City National Bank.....	\$100.00
Aug. 26, 1909. Check No. 1. 1500 Printed Envelopes....	\$ 2.16
Sept. 11, 1909. Check No. 2. 1500 Stamps.....	30.00
Nov. 3, 1909. Check No. 3. Type Written Articles for Members of the Committee.....	7.50
Nov. 6, 1909. Check No. 4. Express on Books, etc., to Members of the Committee.....	1.40
Nov. 22, 1909, Check No. 5. 1500 Printed Envelopes....	2.16
Nov. 29, 1909. Received from the I. Ph. A., and deposited	

with the Evanston City National Bank.....		\$100.00
Dec. 6, 1909. Check No. 6. 1500 Stamps.....	30.00	
Jan. 13, 1910. Addressograph Name Plates, Letter Heads, and the (check No. 7) November and December Bulletins	66.87	
Jan. 21, 1910. Check No. 8. Books and Pamphlets from N. A. R. D. at 50 per cent discount.....	4.23	
Jan. 31, 1910. Check No. 9. 1500 Printed Envelopes....	2.16	
Feb. 14. Check No. 10. Jan. Bulletin.....	7.25	
Feb. 14, 1910. Check No. 11. 1500 Stamps.....	30.00	
Feb. 19, 1910. Check No. 12. Chairman's Railroad Fare to Joliet Meeting, Nov. 11, 1910.....	1.78	
Feb. 25, 1910. Received from the I. Ph. A., and deposited with the Evanston City National Bank.....		\$100.00
March 1, 1910. Check No. 13. 2500 Printed Envelopes....	3.60	\$300.00
March 15, 1910. Check No. 14. 2500 Stamps.....	50.00	
March 30, 1910. Check No. 15. February and March Bulletins .....	14.50	
April 30, 1910. Check No. 16. Chairman's Expense— Decatur Meeting, April 26, 1910 .....	8.87	
May 16, 1910. Check No. 17. 226 Stamped Envelopes..	4.84	
May 16, 1910. Check No. 18. April Bulletin .....	7.75	
June 3, 1910. Check No. 19. May Bulletin.....	7.25	\$282.32
Balance on hand in Evanston City National Bank		\$17.68

The monthly bank statements, the cancelled checks, and the receipted bills are hereto attached, also a copy of each of the Bulletins accompanies this report.

In the hope that the efforts of your committee have advanced the propaganda in the State, and thereby have been of service to the association this report is respectfully submitted.

GEO. P. MILLS, Chairman.

WM. V. DUFNER.

CHAS. BRUNSTROM.

President Duncan:—You have heard the able address of the Chairman of the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda, what is your pleasure?

A motion was made that it be received and printed in the proceedings. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Brown:—At this time, I would like to ask the consent of convention to re-open a part of the report of the committee on President's Address. It seems there was a misunderstanding as to appropriation for the Propaganda Committee, and I would like to ask consent of the convention to re-open. I would like to make a motion to the effect that the appropriation for the Propaganda Committee referred to the Executive Committee for action. Just that part.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Bartells:—It seems to me that last year this matter was brought up and Mr. Mills objected to the action of the Executive Committee on account of it being too late in the year. The Executive Committee does not meet until some time in the fall or early next year, and whatever funds the Committee is to have, they ought to know now or soon, and it would be better for this association to take action at the present time and to decide what amount they will appropriate for the coming year of the committee.

Secretary Day:—The Committee on President's Address understood that the President recommended the same amount, \$300.00, for the Propaganda committee, that was allowed last year. That was the President's idea. The recommendation he made was instead of sending out circular letters to the members throughout the state, that the money appropriated, whatever the amount might be, should be spent in visiting and addressing local associations, "get-to-gether" meetings, etc. Now, regarding our financial situation; we have about \$750.00 on hand. Our dues will not come in until after the first of January. There seems to be a strong sentiment to increase the dues from one to two dollars. But you must remember that only a small part of our membership attends regularly the annual meetings—not over 20 per cent are here. It is quite possible that members who do not come to the meetings and therefore do not fully realize the benefits of membership will object to the increased dues, and we shall lose members if we raise the dues. I think the most logical way to handle this appropriation is to let the Executive Committee follow Brown's recommendation of \$300.00 for the Propaganda committee for the present, with the understanding that the Executive Committee may increase this amount, but assure the Propaganda Committee of \$300.00 as a basis to start with, at least. Possibly by November we will be able to tell better what more we can do financially. I think there is no difference of opinions in the Association that this Propaganda committee should receive the largest support possible. It is a new and a good v

We certainly want to back up Mr. Mills and want to increase this work. We believe that our association can show the pharmacists of the state that it is doing more for them than it has done heretofore—that they are getting good returns for their money. But at first we must go slow. I am afraid we will find ourselves “broke” if we don’t.

Mr. Mills:—I am very much in favor of carrying out the idea of the secretary.

Mr. Brown:—It is simply as our secretary said, we don’t know what dues we are going to have; I think that by the time our Executive Committee meets we will know what our prospects are. I will change my motion so that the matter be left at \$300.00.

Vice-President Lescher:—And refer to the Executive Committee with power to act.

President Duncan:—The motion is then to leave the report of the Committee on President’s Address as it is, making the appropriation \$300.00 with the understanding that the Executive Committee may increase it if they think best.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—I think it would be well to take up the resolution on dues that was brought up yesterday.

Secretary Day:—*Reads resolution.*

#### AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

WHEREAS, The expenses of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association have for a number of years past materially increased owing to the greater amount of work the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is doing for its members, such as the U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda Legislation, itinerant vender regulation, etc., and

WHEREAS, Said expenditures are encroaching upon our present sound financial condition, said encroachment being due to the present insufficient income, and

WHEREAS, The members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association get the benefits derived from these expenditures which are worth many times more than what they are now paying, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we amend Section 2, Article 2 of the by-laws insert the words "two" instead of "one", so as to read—"Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of two dollars." This section to take effect January 1, 1911.

President Duncan:—This was presented and seconded yesterday but laid over until today because the by-laws required it.

Mr. Brown:—I move that the resolution be adopted as read.

The motion was seconded.

President Duncan:—Is there any discussion?

Mr. Yeomans:—I am heartily in favor of this resolution to advance the dues of the Association—have been for a number of years. I think that the coming year the prospect is that there will be more valuable work done for pharmacy than for many years in the past. I think we have come to a time now we can afford to spend a little extra money in putting through our program. This new pharmacy law, the propaganda, and the itinerant vender movement, which the prospect is that we will have concerted action in various parts of the state and all going to cost money. I believe it is for the benefit of every druggist in the state of Illinois to get behind these propositions and to get our fellow druggists into the association and all ought to "boost" this year. Therefore I favor the advance in dues.

Mr. Mills:—We have done a tremendous amount of talk in the Association for many years; it is action that is required, and the Association cannot transact business any more than a private individual can transact his own business unless properly financed. There is no more important time than the present. We can accomplish more in the coming year than has been accomplished in the past ten years if we increase the dues, and if the members become active in carrying out the instructions of the Association. If there are some that can't afford to will not spend the extra dollar and drop out, we can best care for them that by each of us during the year sending to the Secretary new members—only one. Who cannot do that? Of what use is a retail drug store to you or me or any of us if it doesn't afford us a living; of what use is an Association, whether it be local, state or national unless it produces the benefits which the association can and should produce. The association cannot realize its possibilities without the increase of dues. Two dollars is not a great amount from each member.

in the state of Illinois, for the work we must do and are going to do. Let's have it \$2.00.

Mr. Cannon:—I don't believe there is any doubt of the necessity of having our dues placed at \$2.00. Illinois is one of the greatest states in population, second to New York. The work that has been mapped out by the leader of the Legislative Committee, involves considerable expense that will have to be borne by this Association. What can a man expect for a dollar a year? Personally I would like to see it \$5.00. \$2.00 is a step in the right direction. The only point I draw attention to there is no date named as to when this advance takes place.

Secretary Day:—January 1st.

Mr. Cannon:—I move as an amendment that the advance take effect January 1st.

The amendment was seconded.

President Duncan:—It may be that some of these stay-at-homes who never come to our meetings will drop out. But I think that if we can show them results such as an efficient itinerant vender bill, they will be glad to remain with us.

Mr. Ladish:—I was going to speak to that very point, as a matter of clearing up why the dues are raised. The Secretary could prepare a synopsis of the discussion stating the reason why it was deemed best to increase the dues, and point to the fact that the itinerant venders, propaganda work and various things are the reasons for the advance. There is going to be greater activity in the future. We might anticipate a small loss, but by explaining, may not lose so many.

Secretary Day:—I have in mind, in the event of this resolution being adopted, that in sending out the proceedings I shall insert a colored leaflet calling attention to the fact the dues will be increased to \$2.00, giving reference to the pages where the discussion is given. Also to the proposed pharmacy law as printed. These proceedings will go out about the first of September. The Board of Pharmacy sends our renewal slips about the first of December. At that time, I will also send a letter to each member again calling his attention to the increase and the reasons for the increase.

Mr. Grace:—It might be well to whoop things up by telling the fellows who want to get in now that the dues will be \$1.00 now and after January 1st, would be \$2.00. That might get some in.



President Duncan:—The dues will be \$1.00 now until the 1st January.

Mr. Potts:—Mr. Chairman:—I am an honorary member of Association of the State of Illinois, but I never was more honored my life when I was styled the "Adopted son of the State of Illinois." I want to say to you gentlemen that I have been associated with Mr. Mills on numerous occasions when I have gone as representative to attend different meetings in the great state of Illinois, and it shows to me there was no more certain way of the N. A. R. D. to get in touch with the associations than for the Secretary to attend and participate in their annual and monthly meetings or "get-to-gether" meetings. In traveling over this country and attending state meetings, there is no state—as Mr. Cannon truthfully stated—superior to the State of Illinois in the wealth and standing of its retail druggists. I call to mind the great state of Pennsylvania where the retail association is not nearly as favorably situated as in Illinois, but their dues have been \$2.00 for a great many years. I want to say to you that I am not only speaking as secretary of the N. A. R. D., but I want to reflect the views of our Executive Committee. They are unanimously in favor of the secretary whenever his duties are not interfered with, accepting invitations, not only from different towns in the State of Illinois, but all over the country. A large percent of the money appropriated, goes back to your state from the attendance of the National secretary of Retail Druggists at your state and county meetings. At a meeting of any size whatever, if an invitation is given to the Secretary of the Association of Retail Druggists to attend, I will do all in my power to attend. A large percent of that appropriation goes back to the members of the associations in the state of Illinois.

The motion to amend Section 2 of Article II of the By-laws was then put and carried without a dissenting vote. It being understood that the increase in dues will take effect January 1st, 1911.

Mr. Bartells:—I think it is due to chairman Mr. Mills, that the Association make some expression of the work he has done during the year, and I would like to move a vote of thanks for his labors. I know the money he has received has been well expended, and his best efforts been freely given.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Mills.

Mr. Cannon:—While on the subject of voting thanks to chairmen of important committees, I think possibly no chairman outside of Mr. Mills better deserves the thanks of this Association than Mr. J. H. Wells, of the Legislative Committee, for the work he has accomplished. I move he be given a vote of thanks.

Mr. Wells was given a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Mills:—In answer to the rising vote of thanks from the members given to the chairman of the Propaganda Committee for last year, I simply wish to say there are few things more gladly received by any one than the appreciation of his work and services by his co-workers.

Mr. Storer:—There is another man who has been doing lots of work down here, I move a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Ralph Dorland of Decatur, our efficient local secretary.

Mr. Dorland was given a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Yeomans:—While these rising votes of thanks are being given, there is one more chairman of a most important committee I would like to have recognition for and that is Chairman Robertson, of the Committee on Trade Interests. I move a rising vote of thanks be given to Chairman Robertson for his very excellent report.

Mr. Robertson was given a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Mills:—If this is a proper time, and before we take up any other important matter, I would very much enjoy having the President call upon the members and have them express their opinions as to propaganda conditions in their locality—what has been and what has not been accomplished; what in their opinion is the best manner of carrying on this work in the future.

Mr. Ladish:—While I concur with Mr. Mills' views, I find there is on the program the prize essays; that being one of very great importance, I move we proceed with the regular order of business.

Mr. Potts:—I have talked with Mr. Ladish and I would make this offer to the committee on Propaganda: If they will present any communications or information bearing on propaganda that they might wish to disseminate through the membership throughout the state we will secure this publicity for them by means of N. A. R. D. Notes.



Mr. Mills:—That is a very important feature, it may obviate necessity for the mailing of the bulletins to the members and it reach many who not being members have failed to receive our bulletins.

President Duncan:—We will hear the report of the chairman of the prize essay committee, Mr. Light.

Mr. Light:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS

##### *To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

The Committee on Prize Essays respectfully report that they carefully read and considered the six papers. Inasmuch as this subject is of the greatest importance to Pharmacists extant we recommend all of them be read before the convention. They abound in most wise some advice and methods of execution and after most careful thought and consideration we make this recommendation:

One of the authors has exceeded the specified amount of words and therefore is ineligible to contest. Notwithstanding, the Committee recommends that this interesting paper be read with consent of the author.

The Committee adjudges Mr. P. J. Forbrich First Prize and J. A. Weber Second Prize.

Respectfully, fraternally submitted,

ISAM M. LIGHT,  
L. P. LARSEN,  
L. C. DECK,

Committee.

A motion was made that the report be accepted and recommendations concurred in, which was done.

Then followed the reading of the essays, which are published on pages 145 to 158.

Mr. Ladish:—It seems that each of these contributors hails from Chicago or suburbs. I take it that it must be the work of the Association in that city that has interested them. I move that all six papers be published in the proceedings.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Storer:—I move that a rising vote of thanks be offered to the authors of the essays tendered today.

This rising vote was given.

Mr. Ladish:—I have a resolution I wish to offer.

### RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, By the enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Act the Congress of the United States has performed a signal duty and this Act has since been adopted by most of the states thereby protecting health and bodily vigor of our people essential to a progressive Nation, and

WHEREAS, The intelligent carrying out of such measures requires from pharmacists greater ability and more research, and

WHEREAS, The great Commonwealth of Illinois with its six and one-half million inhabitants is rightfully entitled to a Department of Pharmacy in keeping with her position for influence, leadership and original work. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association in annual meeting assembled earnestly plead and ask that the Legislature appropriate the sum of \$200,000 for a home for the School of Pharmacy as a branch of the University of Illinois commensurate with the important needs herein set forth, and

*Resolved*, That this resolution be referred to the Legislative Committee with instruction to execute the spirit of it, and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to his Excellency, The Governor of Illinois, the legislative houses of Illinois and the Trustees of the University of Illinois.

A motion was made to adopt the resolution just read. It was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ladish:—I present a resolution that the I. P. A. re-affirm their affiliation with the N. A. R. D. and to that end I move the sum of \$201 be voted as our proportion per capita to be paid to the N. A. R. D.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Upon motion the convention adjourned to meet at 2:30 P.M.

## FIFTH SESSION

The Association reconvened at 2:30 P. M. Thursday, June 16th.

Secretary Day:—We have elected to membership during this meeting of the Association, 112 new members.

President Duncan:—Nominations are in order for the place of next meeting.

Mr. Storer:—I nominate Rock Island.

Mr. Yoemans:—I second the nomination, and move that the nominations be closed.

The motion was carried, without dissent.

Mr. Reiss:—I certainly appreciate this and we will try and give you a good time in Rock Island in 1911.

President Duncan:—We will now have the Report of the Secretary on the vote of Registered Pharmacists for nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy.

Secretary Day: *Reads report.*

REPORT OF SECRETARY ON VOTE OF THE REGISTERED  
PHARMACISTS OF THE STATE FOR NOMINEES TO THE  
GOVERNOR FOR APPOINTMENT ON THE STATE BOARD  
OF PHARMACY.

Congressional Districts

1st District—H. C. Christensen, Chicago .....	
2nd District—M. G. Franke, Chicago .....	
3rd District—W. P. Knoche, Chicago .....	
4th District—J. P. Crowley, Chicago .....	
5th District—J. J. Chwatal, Chicago .....	
6th District—L. J. Pelikan, Chicago .....	
7th District—Wm. Bock, Chicago .....	
8th District—John Murbach, Chicago .....	
9th District—Jacob Topf, Chicago .....	
10th District—C. E. Rennecker, Wilmette .....	

11th District—C. F. W. Schultz, Elgin.....	157
12th District—Wilbur Grimes, Grand Ridge .....	74
13th District—W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport .....	114
14th District—J. E. Brewer, Monmouth .....	113
15th District—Charles H. Burt, Galesburg.....	162
16th District—R. D. McDougall, Peoria.....	190
17th District—George H. Coen, Normal.....	69
18th District—W. F. Baum, Danville.....	199
19th District—E. E. Horrall, Decatur.....	140
20th District—M. J. Hogan, Taylorville .....	150
21st District—R. Shoemaker, Perry .....	69
22nd District—Carl Metzger, East St. Louis.....	247
23rd District—L. H. Broom, Effingham .....	111
24th District—H. J. Humma, Metropolis .....	63
25th District—Thos Rixleben, Jonesboro .....	105

The total number of voting cards received was 775.

It has been customary to nominate either three or five as the case might be, the retiring member is Mr. Christensen of Chicago.

President Duncan:—You have heard the report, what is your pleasure?

Mr. Garver:—I move that the five highest, Messrs. H. C. Christensen, J. P. Crowley, Carl Metzger, W. P. Knoche and W. F. Baum, be recommended.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—We will have the report of the Secretary on the vote of Registered Pharmacists for nominees for the Advisory Board of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy.

Secretary Day:—*Reads Report.*

REPORT OF SECRETARY ON VOTE OF THE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS FOR NOMINEES TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FOR APPOINTMENT ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

## Congressional Districts.

1st District—J. H. Wells, Chicago .....	
2nd District—M. A. Harper, Chicago .....	
3rd District—H. J. Holthoefer, Chicago .....	
4th District—Paul Finninger, Chicago .....	
5th District—S. P. Frank, Chicago .....	
6th District—L. P. Larsen, Chicago .....	
7th District—W. H. Brown, Chicago .....	
8th District—Otto Hartwig, Chicago .....	
9th District—Joseph Hottinger, Chicago .....	
10th District—J. Victor Lee, Evanston .....	
11th District—L. C. Staudt, Aurora .....	
12th District—Emil Feurer, LaSalle .....	
13th District—A. J. Robson, Freeport .....	
14th District—G. W. Sohrbeck, Moline .....	
15th District—J. W. Hoover, Galesburg .....	
16th District—Fritz Lueder, Peoria .....	
17th District—George F. Lester, Arrowsmith .....	
18th District—H. I. Roden, Momence .....	
19th District—N. L. Krone, Decatur .....	
20th District—W. R. Graham, Carlinville .....	
21st District—Charles Coley, Pittsfield .....	
22nd District—L. E. Baumeister, E. St. Louis .....	
23rd District—George R. Fithian, Newton .....	
24th District—V. C. Michels, Albion .....	
25th District—H. N. Henckell, Cairo .....	

The retiring member is Mr. Thomas of Cairo.

Mr. Ladish:—I make a motion that the five highest, viz. Messrs H. Wells, L. P. Larsen, F. Lueder, Otto Hartwig and Jos. Hottinger recommended to the President of the University of Illinois.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—The next is the question of the salary of Secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association; it has been \$ per annum.

Mr. Wells:—I move the Secretary's salary be the same as it last year.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—Is there any unfinished business?

Vice-President Lescher:—I understand Prof. Oldberg is in California and not in good health. I move that a message of greetings for the Association be sent to him by the Secretary.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Potts:—I would like to know if any of the gentlemen had any trouble with the state pure food commission. There was a new law that went into effect the first of March this year and I wondered if any one had any trouble on account of the artificial coloring of syrups used in soda water.

Mr. Grace:—There is a law in effect July, 1905 requiring every person or firm who manufactures stock or poultry food to pay a license of \$25.00 annually for the each brand manufactured; also that everything of that kind has to be labelled with the amounts of crude proteid, crude fat and crude fiber, also the net weight of the package. The law as it now stands rather discriminates in favor of non-residents because of there being no National law conforming to this. A manufacturer located outside the state, who ships directly to consumer is not bound to comply with that law, and this places the dealer in Illinois at a disadvantage. There are a great many druggists who put up stock or poultry food under their own labels, and who can hardly afford to pay a license for each brand put up. If they put all up under a uniform brand, that would bring them all under one license.

Mr. Ladish:—Are you sure there is a law on the statute books of Illinois, that will permit manufacturers in Ohio or other states to ship in such goods and allow them to sell these without conforming to the law of this state?

Mr. Grace:—Yes, if shipped directly to the consumer. Of course, if shipped to the retailer for sale, the retailer is held responsible. The Ohio manufacturer can ship directly to the consumer without running against the law.

Mr. Wells:—It is the mail order business that is carried on to the disadvantage of the retailer. The State of Illinois got the cart ahead of the horse in passing that law. It should have waited until a National law was passed. I don't know that this association can take up this matter, but it occurs to me as we are contributing dues as an organization affiliated with the Illinois Retail Merchants' Association, we ought

to get into communication with the officers of that association—they the proper persons to take this up. When the question comes up of appropriating money to that state organization I think we ought to be to tell the members that they will attend to that for us, Mr. G. G. Gre Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Mr. Grace:—There not being any National law to that effect, can't prevent any one from shipping from outside into the state.

Mr. Storer:—I think we have evidence here of the same thing.

Secretary Day:—It would appear that this action was taken by Legislature to protect the farmer. The printed matter on the box the amount of proteid and carbohydrate, so that the farmer will know what he gets. Perhaps if his attention is called to the advantage of label and guarantee he will prefer such goods rather than those outside the state which are therefore not guaranteed. We have a condition something like that in the drug trade; some of the druggists manufacturers buy crude drugs from New York instead of from firms, because by buying from New York they would get goods which guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act and subject to federal inspection, while drugs bought within the state are not subject to federal inspection.

Mr. Grace:—We don't object to the labelling of the article, to the paying of that \$25 license that we object to.

Mr. Boehm:—I move we appropriate a sum sufficient to pay dues as an organization affiliated with the Illinois Retail Merchants' Association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—We will now proceed to the election of officers.

Mr. Larsen:—In selecting a man for president of this Association we want a man who is one of the "boys" and one who runs a first class drug store. We are fortunate in having a man who is splendidly located in a city in Central Illinois, has a beautiful and modern store in the center of that city, in fact the principal drug store of the city, and who is running that store according to our ideas. It is a great pleasure to nominate a man who took such good care of us two years ago; I nominate president George C. Lescher of Galesburg.

Mr. Ladish:—I second that nomination.

It was moved and seconded that nominations for President be closed. Carried.

It was moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for our next president. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the I. P. A. for Mr. George C. Lescher of Galesburg, for the next President of the Association, 1910 and 1911.

President Duncan:—The next is the election of 1st Vice President.

Mr. Mahaffy:—I nominate Mr. Chas. Achelpohl of Quincy, for 1st Vice President.

It was moved that nominations be closed and the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for Charles Achelpohl, of Quincy, for First Vice-President. The Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Mr. Achelpohl.

Mr. James H. Wells, of Chicago, was nominated for Second Vice-President, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for him, which was done.

Mr. Wilhelmy:—For 3rd Vice President I think the Central part of the state should be entitled to one man, and a man who is a hard worker, and I nominate Ralph Dorland.

Mr. Wells:—In selecting our officers for this Association, the main thing to be taken into consideration is to secure a representative druggist and a man who will bring honor to the Association, and second, a man who takes interest in the Association; in that connection I have nothing whatever to say against Mr. Dorland, he is a fine fellow and I would be glad to second his nomination, but I think of a man who has a prior claim. I desire to place in nomination Mr. Robertson of Carthage.

Mr. Pelikan:—I second that nomination.

Mr. Ladish:—I second the nomination of Mr. Dorland.



Mr. Garver:—I second the nomination of Mr. Dorland; I think we need a young man and a hustler, and we have in Mr. Dorland a man who has been trying to organize the druggists, and he has worked hard for the association, I don't know of any man who has worked harder, and I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Ralph E. Dorland.

It was moved and seconded that nominations be closed.  
Carried.

Mr. Mahaffy:—I move that the election be by ballot.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—We will vote by ballot and I appoint as tellers Mr. Mahaffy, Mr. Ladish and Mr. Storer.

A vote by ballot was taken and Mr. Mahaffy announced a total of 64 ballots, Mr. Dorland receiving 44 and Mr. Robinson 20.

Secretary Day:—I move that the vote for Mr. Dorland be made unanimous.

The motion was seconded and carried and the Secretary instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Mr. Dorland, of Decatur, for Third Vice-President, which was done.

President Duncan:—The next is election of Secretary.

Mr. Wells:—I take pleasure in nominating Mr. Day of Chicago, who needs no introduction to you, for Secretary.

Mr. Achelpohl:—I move that the president be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for Mr. Day, as Secretary.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan:—I rise to cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for W. B. Day of Chicago, as Secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Storer:—I take pleasure in nominating Mr. Bartells of Chicago Point, as Treasurer of the Association.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for George C. Bartells, of Camp Point, as Treasurer of the Association, which was done. Then followed the installation of newly elected officers, who were escorted to the platform by a committee and presented by the retiring president.

Mr. Lescher:—I thank you for this honor. I will do the best I can to advance the interests of the I. P. A. I am very glad to notice in every meeting we have made progress. It seems to me that the Association is doing better work than it has ever done. I want to congratulate the Chicago druggists on their organization; it is what is needed throughout the state and especially in the country districts. It is hard in some counties, especially in the smaller cities and counties to get the druggists to organize. Do the same class of work that the Chicago Association is doing. It will stimulate and strengthen the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and I hope to see such interest taken that this new fee, advanced from one to two dollars, will not lessen our membership but that it will on the contrary increase it. I believe if we take the proper steps to advise our members and Mr. Day knows how to word the letters that should be sent out, that we will increase our membership. I thank you gentlemen for this great honor. *Applause.*

Mr. Achelpohl:—Boys I am pleased to meet you. All I can say is I thank you for the honor conferred on me in being right hand bower to my friend Mr. Lescher. I will say to him any time I can be of any service to him he will not find me wanting. *Applause.*

Mr. Wells:—Gentlemen, I just desire to say "Amen" to the speeches and the remarks made by our newly-elected president. I have nothing more to add and mean to say everything he has said, and I desire to thank you very much from the bottom of my heart for the honor conferred upon me. *Applause.*

Mr. Dorland:—Mr. President and Members of the I. P. A.:—I am sure that this comes as a surprise to me. Though a young man in years, possibly, I have been in the drug business for fourteen years. With this line of officers ahead of me, I am sure I can find a worthy pattern to copy after. I wish to assure you from the bottom of my heart that I thank you for this great honor. I wish to say I stand ready at all times to do whatever will further and better the interests of the I. P. A. *Applause.*

Secretary Day:—Mr. President, Officers and Fellow Members:—I deeply appreciate this honor of being elected for the fifth time, to the office of secretary. You know I will be very glad to do whatever I can for the association and I really consider that this year is a critical one in the life of our organization. We have this very important work to do which concerns the passage of the pharmacy law, the draft of which has been approved in this meeting, and this means a great effort to get it through the legislature. We have also this question of increase in dues; I wish to say now that you will all hear from me probably several times during the year, and you will have a call for help in holding our members and getting new members. Wherever we have members who do not respond promptly to the first call for dues, you will probably hear from me with the request to bring members into line, explaining why we had to raise the dues and why we want them to stay by us. It is simply a question after all of showing the members that we are going to give them their money's worth. *Applause.*

Mr. Bartells:—You didn't know I had my shoes blacked purposely for this occasion; expected I would have to get up and show them, but I came through the dust. I had hoped that some one else would be elected to this office. It has been a great pleasure to me to do this work for the Association, and will be the coming year. The only objection to the whole matter was my wife don't like to have me be away from home and she is not well enough to go along and was afraid I would get into bad company. If she knew you as well as I do she wouldn't have those fears. I think from the time I took the treasurer's ship until the present year, the Association has prospered in financial conditions, as the books will show. I was in hopes this year we could show a surplus, but we have perhaps been somewhat extravagant in spending money and not sufficiently careful to replenish the treasury. If the boys will keep me filled up—I mean with money—I will try to manage it carefully and only pay it out on the proper vouchers. Thank you. I think a great deal of this Association. *Applause.*

President Duncan:—There will be a recess for ten minutes to make nominations for the Executive Committee.

A recess was taken and at its expiration President Duncan called the meeting to order.

President Duncan:—We will now have nominations for the Executive Committee.

The following members were nominated for the executive committee:

1. W. W. Klore.
2. J. A. Mahaffy.
3. Wm. Krizan.
4. J. P. Crowley.
5. J. J. Boehm.
6. L. J. Pelikan.
7. W. H. Brown.
8. Harry Moyer.
9. N. Geo. Fry.
10. Geo. P. Mills.
- 11.
12. Carl J. Lutz.
- 13.
14. John L. Shultz, Carthage.
15. W. J. Frisbie, Bushnell.
16. Jos. Reinhart, Peoria.
17. Geo. F. Lester, Arrowsmith.
18. W. F. Baum, Danville.
19. S. M. Riggs, Atwood.
20. Theo. Coderre, Witt.
21. W. R. Graham, Carlinville.
22. P. L. Gain, E. St. Louis.
23. W. C. Irwin, Salem.
24. John C. Wheatcroft, Grayville.
25. Paul G. Schuh, Cairo.

Upon motion these were duly elected.

Mr. Larsen:—I make a motion that the incoming President be authorized to appoint for those districts that are not represented.

This motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ladish:—I move a vote of thanks to the outgoing President,

the Local Secretary, the Travelers' Association and of the local druggists for their entertainment and for taking care of us.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Wells:—Gentlemen, I just desire to say "Amen" to the speech and to include in the vote of thanks the Telephone Companies for the service extended and the Walrus and Farries Manufacturing Companies for their generous hospitality; also the Travelers Association and the Druggists of Decatur.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ladish:—I hope the members of this Association, whether present or otherwise, if they think of any live topics for prize essays will send them to the Secretary, so he may send out notices to the members at large. I would be in favor, if possible, of selecting more than one subject. It is easier to write on a given subject than to pick up one for themselves. We have certainly had the best essays this year that I have ever heard read at our meetings.

President Duncan:—I wish if any one thinks of a suitable subject he would send it to the secretary.

Mr. Porter:—I move we extend to the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists our congratulations for the work they are taking on in behalf of Pharmacy both from ethical and commercial standpoint, and extend our allegiance to both and assure them of our moral and financial support.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Duncan to incoming President Lescher:—I hand you the gavel and I know you will make good use of it. Every time you make it count. I wish you all success and the same courtesy I have received from the Association, which is something I will never forget. *Applause.*

President Lescher:—I thank you. I want to say to our retiring president that I hope the Association will make the same progress during my term as it has under his guidance and that I will make an effort nearly as good as Mr. Duncan. *Applause.*

Upon motion the convention adjourned to meet next year at Rock Island.

## PRIZE ESSAYS

WHAT ARGUMENT SHOULD BE ADVANCED TO CONVINCE PHYSICIANS THAT IT IS TO THEIR INTEREST AND FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD, TO PRESCRIBE AND NOT DISPENSE THEIR OWN MEDICINES

## 1. BY PHILIP J. FORBRICH, CHICAGO

DEAR DOCTOR:—If you will take time to investigate this important and serious question, you will discover that the more successful doctors do not dispense medicines and consequently have a larger practice than the doctor who does, because the public in general realize that a successful doctor has no time to look after a complete assortment of medicines needed in the practice of medicine, and in nine cases out of ten are afraid they won't get the needed medicines because the dispensing doctor does not have the full assortment. The result is that they will gradually drift to one that prescribes and not dispenses.

DEAR DOCTOR:—You will make a happier and contented living if you will prescribe instead of dispensing. Because by so doing you will earn the confidence of the people, the respect and envy of the doctors who do not prescribe and the good will of the druggist who will pull for you, and you will be happier for it, as it is contentment to go through life in peace and harmony knowing our allied and fellowmen are friends and not enemies. Kindly heed to our pleading, doctor, for fear that the Pharmacists who have restrained themselves may break loose from their bondage and then the voice and power of the Pharmacist would be heard and felt. Then what would be the result—a meager barren gain. For a bitter loss. If we will let others live, which we are in duty bound to do, morally and otherwise, we will help each other along and also do good to the public by giving the people what they require, whenever we can. Our professional services, as well as the medicines they pay for and are willing to pay for when it comes to a question of personal health. We all depend upon one another for a living. Take for instance the Farmer, the Elevator Grain Men, the Machinists, Electricians, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Lawyers—they all work in harmony and they can not stand alone, they all need each other. And we want to tell you, dear doctor, that you *need the Pharmacist* as much as he needs you, and we all need each other. We want to convince you that it is to our mutual benefit and the welfare of the public that you should not dispense the medicines used in your practice, because you do not always have the time to make mixtures of liquids, and especially complex powders and other compounds needed in the course of your practice. We do not mean to insinuate that you are not capable of compounding medicines, but wish to impress you with the fact.

that there is more satisfaction in the results and money obtained diagnosing ailments and prescribing for them than there is in mixing and dispensing medicines. And further it is impossible to be infallible. Some day you may be considering some certain serious case—turn it over and over in your head, as it were, while putting up some strong medicine for another patient who is waiting for it. While two or three more patrons are waiting for you in the waiting room, they are all in a hurry, so are you; and still having the serious case in mind the conglomeration may result in an overdose which the druggist would have noticed if you had written a prescription, and further, doctor, a patient may require certain medicine which, owing to the size of your consulting room, and the great number of different medicines, you cannot conveniently keep on hand, the result is the patient must do without it and you will try something else, which is an injustice to the patient and to you, doctor, because the people are waking up to the fact that the drug store is the place to get the medicine, and the doctor the place to get the order or prescription on the druggist for that medicine. Look over the field, doctor, and see how many of the real prosperous and successful doctors dispense their own medicines—very few, and what do they say? They say if the druggist is good enough to get our store room supplies and other requisites from, then he is good enough to fill our prescriptions, as he is here for that purpose and we are here to write them. Now then doctor, why are the Pharmacists of today entitled to and deserve your prescriptions? You say they do counter prescribing and do not deserve them. That is not a just cause, because it is only true in a few cases and what little counter prescribing that is practiced, is not done in competition with the doctor. It is done in opposition to the patent medicine men and eventually results in the druggists sending the party to the doctor. We are entitled to the privilege there is in your prescribing because we have to put in four years preparatory work in a drug store before we can take the State Board examination to become a Pharmacist and some of us are compelled to take a two or three year course in a recognized school of Pharmacy along with the four years practical experience to pass the examination that allow us to fill your prescriptions. You ought to prescribe doctor, dispensing encourages counter prescribing. What would hinder druggists from hiring certain doctors or take an easy course in medicine and then drift into a legitimate counter prescribing business. You would not approve of it. But the time-worn tale says what is good for the goose is good for the gander. Come on doctor, let us stand and pull together.

We, as Pharmacists, are always willing to link ourselves in union to help our fellowmen. Won't you join us doctor?

Respectfully submitted,

Chicago, Illinois.

PHILIP J. FORBRICH.

2. BY J. A. WEBER, MAYWOOD

DEAR DOCTOR:—In reply to your question, "Why should a doctor not dispense," I will try to give you my view point on the subject.

First let us consider the selection of drugs and chemicals. You spent several hours listening to a few lectures on this subject, yet really made little or no application of such instructions because of the more important subjects.

I spent nearly one-third of my time at College to this, in a theoretical and practical way, learning to make tests for purity and strength. If any doubtful drug or chemical is now presented to me, I test same to find its standard and refuse it if it does not come up to requirements. Do you?

Next, the purchasing of supplies. I, of course, buy where and from whom I can buy the cheapest, providing such goods comply with the tests of standardization. On such goods as it is not practical to test, I confine my purchase to such firms or drugs, whose reputation is beyond question, even then making an occasional examination to see that they maintain their high standard. You on the other hand, frequently buy the cheapest make on the market because you feel it is an expense. You feel that when you give the medicine to the patient that you are making a donation to him and frequently are biased in dispensing, giving a cheaper remedy rather than an indicated high priced one. This is a hard statement, but consult your shelves and conscience for verification, and you will see I am correct.

Ready-made pills and tablets are at the best rather uncertain forms of medication, many pills passing through "*en totum*" and tablets often fail to disintegrate. That you know from experience, and little comment is necessary. Then too, if you do not have the pill or tablet with the formula desired, you will give the nearest thing to it—now don't you? Remedy, write your prescription and I will fill it as written.

When you buy a preparation with the label on the bottle, are you sure that the drugs mentioned are in it, and of a standard quality, and are they properly prepared? In order to get trade many firms must



sell cheap and to make a profit must use inferior quality of drugs; just for yourself what was in that bottle of cough mixture that exploded on your shelf recently.

You remember that man who had the tapeworm last year? You gave him some Pomegranate Bark you had in your office, you got no result and gave him a second dose of it. You would have lost faith in that drug if you had not accidentally mentioned the case to me. I gave you some fresh bark, and one dose did the work. There are other drugs on your shelf like that. When you write a prescription, you will have that trouble. I see to it that active drugs enter the prescription preparations.

"Will" told me his little girl suffered terrible pains from the Calomel powders you left there for her. Do you know how much Calomel you had on the tip of that spatula? Was it one grain or ten? If you had had a balance with you, you could have weighed it accurately and known how much you had. I use my balance for weighing all the drugs, accurate to the tenth of a grain. Do you see the point? In the case of liquids I use graduates, which are accurate, which I know you use also at times, but only in your office, not when you go to the homes.

Now, the last standpoint, that for which you and I are both struggling for, the Dollars. You told me on your last visit you could not understand how Doctor Blank, who lives next door to you, could afford that new auto and buy the house across the street. Did it ever occur to you that Dr. Blank, who was born in your home town, went to the same school, afterwards the same college, had the same professors, attended the same lectures, graduated with you, ranking about equal in class, located in the same neighborhood—he writes prescriptions; when a patient skips over to him \$25.00, he charges it up to charity, you, on the other hand, must stand a loss of \$5 to \$10 for medicine. You told me it cost you nearly 20 per cent of your practice for medical supplies and told me also that you had nearly \$15,000 on your books, accounts of the last five years. Figure out your 20 per cent, or \$3000, with interest at 6 per cent, for the average time  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, nearly \$3,500. Can you see where Dr. Blank got the \$2500 that he paid in addition to his old auto, and the \$1000 he paid for the first payment on his house?

Remember one thing more, there are just as many people who prefer to go to a Doctor that writes prescriptions (the proportion is increasing) and thereby placing another professional man between themselves and the Doctor to make the possibility of error less, as there are people who prefer a dispenser on account of being cheaper by a few cents.

Fortunately the Doctors in my neighborhood are all prescribing, and since they have adopted that method, I quit all the counter-prescribing I formerly did.

I will reserve further arguments to reply to your answer to this letter.

Your friend, the Druggist,

J. A. WEBER.

### 3. BY W. H. BROWN, CHICAGO

The first and most powerful argument to my way of thinking is the double check there is by the druggist putting up the medicine against the liability of mistakes and omissions. No matter how competent the physician may be he will occasionally, in the hurry and confusion of the office or sick room, make mistakes and it is extremely improbable that the druggist will not catch the error and rectify it without the patient knowing anything about it, thereby preserving the patient's faith in his doctor.

Two heads are better than one and if the prescription is written by one and compounded by another the chances are that there will be nothing wrong about it.

Then again the physician should co-operate with the druggist for mutual benefit. How many, many times a physician owes the possession of a profitable case to the corner druggist. A person comes into the store and complains of not feeling well and instead of the druggist advising a tonic or a dose of salts, if he feels reasonably sure of a prescription he would advise the sick one to go to the doctor thereby benefiting himself, the patient, and the physician. Very few dispensing physicians are prepared to give their patients just exactly what they (the doctors) know they need, as they do not and cannot carry the stock a druggist does. They, therefore, if they dispense their own medicine, give them the nearest thing they have on hand to what they should have given.

When if they had written a prescription they would have ordered exactly what was needed for the case and if the druggist did not have it in stock it would be up to him to get it. This is an age of specializing and the public expect, demand, and are willing to pay for special services and look with suspicion on a person or medicine that combines too many things in one. As the day of the shot gun prescription is past and gone, so is the day of the dispensing doctor drawing to a close and no one is doing more to bring such a desirable conclusion than the dear

public; not because it is for the benefit of the druggist or physician because it is to the interest and behalf of that same dear public to do

There is one phase of the subject that has not been touched upon and that is the advantage to both, the doctor and the public, in having at some convenient place a record of the medicine given and taken in documentary evidence is wanted for any purpose. Where is there a better place to go for it than to the prescription file. I have in mind a doctor who was sued on the grounds that he had not given the medicine. It was in office dispensing and he was obliged to start a long expensive lawsuit because he was not able to prove at once what he had given the patient. He says "no more office dispensing for me."

Prescription writing is better for the doctor than office dispensing for the reason that the doctor does not get paid as he should for the medicine dispensed from the office. When a doctor dispenses most patients expect to get their medicine for the same price as an office dispenser and feel, if the medicine is charged for, they are paying more than they should. I asked a doctor that had up to three or four years ago been an office dispenser what he thought of the question and he said there was no argument to be brought up in favor of office dispensing as against writing prescriptions, either from the doctor's or the public's point of view.

#### 4. BY S. C. YEOMANS.

This is a most practical subject for the consideration of the pharmacist who is depending on pharmacy for a livelihood. Perhaps it will not appeal particularly to the one whose principal business, consisting in selling paint and wall paper, picture postal cards and ham sandwiches, postage stamps, express orders, want ads, and all the rest of the domestic mat diversions other than that in which he gave up the best years of his life to become proficient.

Arguments that will appeal to the physician on this subject must first of all be practical. They must be adjusted to his sweep of vision rather than squint toward the interest of the pharmacist. The physician is just as human as any other class of business men, and he comes to a choice between professional ethics and pecuniary advantage; the latter will be found to be the substance and the former the shadow.

The subject as stated is two fold. First, "*convince the physician that it is to his interest*" and second "*convince the physician that it is to the interest of the public.*" For all practical purpose the second may at once be dismissed as depending upon and subjective to the first. If you can

convince the physician that it is to his interest, all argument in behalf of the public would be like pouring medicine into a dead man.

Let us first examine the causes which have contributed toward self-dispensing among physicians. If our insight cannot permeate causes for this condition, we are apt to limp into the home stretch when it comes to apply the argument we advance.

It is now some twenty-five years since the introduction of high speed machinery in the manufacture of tablets. This greatly reduced the cost of production, as compared with the process in vogue at that time in the making of coated pills. This saving in the cost of manufacture permitted a liberal margin of profit which certain firms seized upon in the exploitation of stock formulae among country physicians, for this greatly cheapened form of medication. Afterwards private formula work was undertaken for both patent medicine firms and physicians.

Keen competition among pharmaceutical houses and a slashing of prices to almost the cost of marketing them led to the inauguration of a systematic campaign of mendacious undermining slander against druggists in general by the aggressive salesmen for these firms. Eager in their quest of business the kindly disposed emissaries of these so-called **pharmaceutical houses** circulated their stories of substitution and counter prescribing by druggists. They pointed out the desirable properties of self-dispensed tablets in holding and bringing back the erstwhile patient to the physician.

They lauded the convenience, compactness, certainty of action(?) and other admirable qualities, never losing an opportunity to magnify the shortcomings of the druggist.

It should not be lost sight of that while this ready-made tablet campaign was going on, the standard of pharmaceutical and therapeutic knowledge among physicians was at an extremely low ebb. In fact any new fangled novelty in the form of a nostrum received open-armed adoption, and Hood's Sasaparilla, Pisco's Consumption Cure and Cuticura Remedies were frequently prescribed. Quick action medical schools and diploma mills made it a soft snap to gain a medical title, and the word "Doctor" or "Doc" became about the most abused title in the English language. The fellow who extracted corns at the county fair, or administered the water cure, and etc., or in fact almost anyone who wore a silk hat on week days was rated as a "Doctor." By comparison with the pharmacist of that day the physician was on the average altogether the inferior of the two. Both by general education and experi-

ence the pharmacist had the better of his medical brother and was constantly consulted by the physician for therapeutic information. The excessive number of physicians of that period and the ease with which one could obtain the requisite diploma made it a peculiarly fitting time for the introduction of the ready made tablet.

The aggressive salesmen who presented the subject of self-dispensing of tablets to the empiric medical profession were successful to a degree that led to a general stocking of them by pharmacists desirous to meet this demand the physician had created.

When one physician in a community had stocked tablets the matter soon spread to competing physicians. Naturally, the result was one by one they put in the lunch counter annex of tablets. The result came was, an unnecessary loss of time and money, a drifting into careless, unscientific, and unprofessional practices that have lowered the noble calling in the eyes of the world.

Therefore in presenting your arguments it will be well to emphasize the temptation on the part of the self-dispensing doctor to make his medicine in stock fit the case to be prescribed for, instead of calling to his command specific dosage to correct the symptoms presented. This unquestionably leads to the forsaking of the paths of moral rectitude which are fundamental in the relation between physician and patient.

No physician can hope to successfully practice medicine and practice pharmacy and do justice to both. The one invades the field of the other. The intelligent public of the future will no more look for the preparation of their medicine by a physician than would they look for a plumber to set a broken leg because he knows how to wipe a joint.

Is it not true that the dog-eared envelope of tablets the physician gives with each diagnosis has a striking resemblance to the tray the butcher hands out with a pound of sausage? "Something for nothing" always means nothing for something. The physician justifies himself and the patient gets neither what he is entitled to nor what he has a right to expect. At the outset of this paper, I stated that the argument presented must be practical, and where the inadvisability to dispense cannot be made convincing enough by showing it up as a true value, there are still two courses open to the pharmacist, one of which would doubtless prove convincing.

The assistance a pharmacist may give to a physician in recommending or directly sending him patients is proverbial. No commercial minded pharmacist loses sight of the opportunity to pass favorable comment upon his favorite friends of the profession to his customers.

The laity have a profound respect for the opinion of the pharmacist in such matters and your friendship to a physician is an asset which he should not gainsay nor lightly dismiss.

Now it is perfectly reasonable to insist that the physician gives you his support in return for yours. An equitable understanding should be arrived at and a spirit of fairness observed in carrying it out. Don't cringe or fawn to him; don't bow or scrape. There has been altogether too much of that in the past. Let him know your professional ability commands respect and you will be successful. Failure is only for the one who thinks failure.

There are those who will contend that if we are to go to the doctors to convince them it is to their interest to prescribe we should eliminate all window displays of nostrums and counter prescribing. This opens up a question upon which the structure of the drug business is resting. It is illogical to suppose that any druggist is going to affront his physician friends who are good prescription writers, by pushing the patent medicine end of his business. On the other hand in a locality where there is no prescription business a druggist is more or less compelled to push ready-made medicines and I contend that he is not regarding his own best interest if he does not see that these preparations are of the highest standard and devoid of dangerous or habit-forming drugs. In other words his "own make" or open formulae line of preparations, the composition of which he can vouch for. Therefore it is clearly up to the physician to co-operate with the druggist by writing prescriptions if he desires to eliminate nostrum competition.

Finally for those who refuse to be convinced by any argument, I suggest the touch-down of competition. This may be very nicely arranged for in any community and it is easily undertaken by one, two or twenty druggists who will get together and co-operate for their own advantage. For the purpose of this paper, I need not go into detail but will cite an authentic case which actually occurred.

In a certain town of 2300 inhabitants, there were three drug stores and nine dispensing physicians. One of the drug stores was succeeded by a new proprietor who at once diagnosed the situation and at once proceeded to apply the following remedy: He inserted an ad in a metropolitan paper for a strictly high class young graduate of one of the best schools. He received seventy replies. He then called in his competitors, told them of his plan, and got their endorsement of it. They selected three replies out of the seventy answers to his advertisement and by correspondence invited them to come on and look over the grounds.

The first refused, the second was selected and the third willing to held in reserve.

The following week an announcement was mailed to every citizen of that town and country announcing the arrival of the new physician and the establishment of his free dispensary. Reading notices were inserted in the town papers which contained a carefully worded written of his up-to-date equipment, qualifications, etc.

In one month's time, the new doctor had the leading practice in the town, and the druggists were each doing a fair prescription business. After five months, two of the dispensing doctors had become discouraged and moved to other parts. The remaining physicians had felt the competition and held a conference. A new deal was made by which the druggists took over the medicine stock of the physicians. The free dispensary was closed and prescription writing again became the order of the day. The new physician remained in the town and conformed to the charges of the other physicians.

#### 5. BY LOUIS J. PELIKAN, CHICAGO

One of the greatest evils today, which we druggists of this country have to contend with, and which seems to be gaining ground more and more each year, is the dispensing physician. No doubt there are still a few country districts where it is necessary for a doctor to dispense his own medicine, but in the cities and towns, this is an unnecessary evil. How to remedy this evil, seems to be the general question.

There is no question in the minds of all of us sitting here today that the detail work of the pharmaceutical houses in the past, and the sampling of these physicians by their detail men, has been the principal cause of the dispensing physician. Why so? Simply because the druggist has done nothing but sit around and allow the detail men to put in his work to the loss of both his prestige and profit.

To my mind, there is only one recourse left for us to do and that is to organize and organize strongly. By that, I do not mean to let a few do the work; but let each and every one of you put your shoulder to the wheel and help, for we need you all to accomplish anything.

Is it not possible, for such a great number of druggists, in the state of Illinois to enact some law to stop the dispensing physician? Must we, as a body of professional and intelligent business men, stand for this? No, I don't think so. Let us, from now on, work and organize more strongly than we have been in the past.



Furthermore let each and every individual druggist, get right down to brass tacks and do some of this detail work himself which the pharmaceutical houses are doing. What better or more opportune time have you than today in approaching the dispensing physician? And what better argument do you want than your U. S. P. and N. F.? Is not this one of the most effective weapons you can use, in convincing him why it is to his advantage to prescribe than to dispense? This can be done by any pharmacist or any association be it either local, county or state. Advertise these official preparations by literature. Organize strongly. Call meetings of the Physicians and Druggists, and send out literature to the physician. Not only that, but let each and every individual druggist talk U. S. P. and N. F. preparations among his personal friends, the doctors, and show him that the preparations, as you prepare them, are reliable.

Don't stop there but follow this up by calling on the physician personally with samples of these preparations. Be enthusiastic and demonstrate to him their palatability, reliability, and uniformity—and that it takes skill to prepare well, as well as to prescribe well. Show him that the most successful physicians of today are not those that dispense and that he is only inviting the enmity and more competition of his brother physicians, and that he will not be any better off in the end.

Show him that the ready-made, hand-me-down preparations are, as a rule, cheap and unreliable and that by reason of the slow consumption by one physician often become inert. For instance, a tablet of Extract of Digitalis will not have the same action as an infusion made from the standardized digitalis leaves. Then again the tablets of the various manufacturers containing metallic salts as mild chloride of mercury will, in the presence of sugar or an alkali, become hardened and be reduced to oxide. Further, it is also impossible for any dispensing physician, even though he be competent, to prepare many preparations which should be prepared as they are needed, such as Bashan's Mixture, Bland's Pills, etc. In fact, I could name many more which are absolutely worthless unless freshly prepared.

In other words, show him what a great advantage it gives him to have before him the entire *Materia Medica* from which to select his medicines. Give him this kind of a talk and he will soon realize that you are a pharmacist in the full sense of its meaning, and nine chances out of ten, he won't think you such a bad fellow after all, and things will soon be coming your way. All of this takes work—grit—and nerve. And you have it if you will only utilize it.



In conclusion, I wish to state to the fellow members of Illinois Pharmaceutical Association that no better illustration can be had of organization work than that which is being done by the Chicago Retail Druggists Association.

You fellow members who have no organization in your city or county as the case may be, don't go away with a spirit "I can't do myself" but go at it with the spirit—"I will" and you will succeed.

When you get back to your home towns, organize and start once while the papers, speeches, and prize essays are still ringing in your ears. Tell your brother druggists what a great meeting we had and commence to organize a local association of your own. Do not be discouraged if some brother druggist should happen to turn down, but keep on and go to the other fellows, and before you know it you will have the disgruntled one with you also. Call on your officers if you need aid, and I am sure they will be only too glad to help you in every way.

#### 6. BY E. N. GATHERCOAL, CHICAGO

Let me introduce you to Mr. G., the leading pharmacist of a small city and to Dr. S., the leading physician. Mr. G. desires to win Dr. S. from his constant custom of dispensing ready-prepared medicines by mail to good, old-time, straight prescription writing.

Mr. G. lays out his arguments under three general heads: v an appeal to the physician's pocket-book; an appeal to his regard for the public safety; an appeal to his ethical sense.

Mr. G. quietly gets hold of the representatives of the better class of supply houses that come to his city, gives them small orders and asks them to place Dr. S.'s orders through him. Dr. S. gives his consent. As the orders of supplies come in for the doctor, they are promptly delivered, but are not accompanied by a bill. The doctor doesn't demand his bills and so the account runs on for a year. Mr. G. having a bill to pay every time a representative calls, he orders more liberally and you can possibly imagine how the amount runs up. Dr. S. does not.

During the year Mr. G. has long talks with Dr. S. about physicians' dispensing, counter-prescribing, etc. He says to the doctor "now you and I ought to get together on a business basis, not that I will pay you a commission for prescriptions, but if you will prescribe together I will give up counter-prescribing, will send you such patients

as I can influence, will keep your hand-case supplied with such medicines as it needs, will have Mr. R., here, whom you know is a recent graduate of one of our best pharmacy schools, look after as much of your chemical, microscopical and bacteriological work as you desire and also will do all I can to restore the old professional and fraternal relations."

Mr. G.'s arguments appealing to Dr. S.'s regard for the public safety, and Dr. S. was a public spirited man, ran somewhat like this: Throughout all civilized nations from the earliest times, it has been against the policy of public safety to place the entire responsibility for the care of the sick in the hands of one man. It is today morally wrong for one man to diagnose the disease, prescribe the remedy and prepare and dispense the medicine. In the practice of medicine danger of serious mistakes or even intentional wrong doing is very great and every effort should be made to lessen this danger. No physician but will admit that untold thousands of lives are lost through mistakes in diagnosis and through ignorant treatment even after correct diagnosis. How many lives are lost through mistakes in dispensing or through drugs of poor quality or medicines below standard, who can say?

Dispensing physicians are prone to leave their medicines with the patient loosely lying about or in flimsy packages often insufficiently labeled as to directions. An accident is recalled in which an elderly lady was using 1-4 grain red-coated morphine tablets given her by a physician in a little box without label of any kind. Another patient in the same home was taking two 1-60 grain strychnine tablets also red-coated and about the same size as the morphine tablets, given her by the same physician in a similar unlabeled box. One day the boxes became exchanged. The loss of a life was narrowly averted.

Also the danger from the use of habit-forming drugs, I believe, is increased by physicians' dispensing.

Finally the arguments appealing to the physician's ethical sense were presented.

Many of the medicines dispensed by physicians are of poor quality. It is a well known fact that manufacturing and jobbing firms engaged especially in supplying physicians with ready prepared medicines, as a rule handle the cheapest, most poorly prepared and unreliable of all manufactured pharmaceuticals. Firms catering to this business sell cheap preparations because the physicians rebel against large expenditures for medicines, because physicians as a whole have no means of checking up on the strength or quality of these preparations and finally because physicians who dispense have lost a certain sense of

honor. They know they are doing something unethical and are afraid to put up a "holler" through their great societies against these preparations.

Some of the medicines dispensed by physicians, especially in tablet form, are entirely unsuitable for dispensing in such form, as for instance, volatile substances such as carbolic acid, creosote, coniine, phosphor, etc.; alkaline substances such as soda bicarbonate and ammonium carbonate; insoluble substances that pack hard, as bismuth subnitrate, thymol, etc., etc.

The proprietary and secret nature of many of these preparations makes them without question unethical. Many physicians have believed that the printed statement of a formula on the label removes the secret nature of such preparations but we all know now that such a label in many a case is false.

I truly believe that the ease and facility with which the physicians supply houses have found they could "milk" the physicians has more to build up the great proprietary evil in pharmaceuticals than any other means.

And finally Mr. G. made a strong point with the doctor regarding the practice of giving to the patient medicines or preparations which he might have in stock rather than those most suitable for the patient. One cough medicine must fit all cases because the physician can't afford to buy more than one. High-priced medicines he can't afford to buy, therefore they are left out of his armamentarium altogether, no matter how valuable they may be. This is injustice to the patient and is entirely unethical.

At the end of the year, Mr. G. presents Dr. S. with his account for medicines ordered from the supply houses—\$248.00. The doctor goes up into the air. However, Mr. G. brings him down again and makes him a proposition to take over his entire stock of medicines at inventory price provided the doctor would dispense no more medicines but prescriptions exclusively. Dr. S. takes at the offer and today relations between Dr. S. and Mr. G. are as they should be. Which argument won him over?

## The Illinois Pharmacy Law

---

- Section 1. None but registered pharmacists to conduct drug stores.
- Sec. 2. Who may be employed in drug stores.
- Sec. 3. Meaning of the words drug store or pharmacy.
- Sec. 4. Registered pharmacists (by examination.)
- Sec. 5. Local registered pharmacists (by examination.)
- Sec. 6. Assistant registered pharmacists (by examination.)
- Sec. 7. Duty of registered pharmacists as to apprentices.
- Sec. 8. Annual registration—Fee—Certificate to be posted.
- Sec. 9. Board of Pharmacy—How appointed.
- Sec. 10. Organization of board—Duties of officers—Place of meetings.
- Sec. 11. Salary of officers—Reports to be made.
- Sec. 12. Label with name of article—Penalty.
- Sec. 13. False representation to procure registration—Penalty.
- Sec. 14. Adulteration and substitution—Penalty for—Expert—Board to prosecute.
- Sec. 14a and 14b. Requirements sale cocaine and eucaïne.
- Sec. 14c. Penalty for violation.
- Sec. 15. Suit for penalties—State's Attorney to prosecute.
- Sec. 16. Does not interfere with term of offices, certificates or privileges heretofore granted.

An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois to make an appropriation therefore, and to repeal certain Acts therein named, approved May 11, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an Act approved May 13, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, as amended by an Act approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, as amended by Act approved and in force January 17, 1908.

*Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* That it shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this Act to open or conduct any pharmacy, dispensary, drug store, apothecary shop or store, for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such violation. *Provided,* however, That nothing in this Act will prevent any person or persons owning a drug store or pharmacy, who shall employ a person in place in active and personal charge of the same, a registered pharmacist, and that nothing herein contained shall apply to nor in any manner interfere with the practice of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, nor will it be the exclusively wholesale business of any wholesale druggist: *Provided* That nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the sale of patented proprietary preparations which do not contain cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or any compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, when sold in original and unbroken packages.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any drug store or pharmacy to allow any person in his employ, except a registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist, to compound, recommend, dispense, or sell at retail, drugs, medicines or poisons, except an apprentice under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist as hereinafter provided. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 3. The term drug store or pharmacy shall, for all purposes of this Act, be construed to mean a shop, store or other place of business where drugs, medicines or poisons are compounded, dispensed or sold at retail.

Sec. 4. Registered pharmacists, by examination, must be persons not less than 21 years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who have had four years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, or physicians holding certificates from the State Board of Health, and have passed a satisfactory theoretical and practical examination before the State Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned. The said board, may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish with their application satisfactory

proof that they have been registered by examination in some other state: *Provided*, That such other state shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this State. Every applicant for registration as a registered pharmacist shall pay to the secretary of the board the sum of five dollars at the time of filing the application. The payment of said sum of money as aforesaid, shall entitle the applicant to take a second examination in case he fail in the first, but no more: *Provided*, Said second examination is taken within six months of the first; and upon the payment of an additional five dollars in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as a registered pharmacist.

Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants are able to show by proper certificate from the school pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university which they have attended that their school work was satisfactory.

The State Board of Pharmacy shall make rules to establish a uniform and reasonable standard of educational requirements to be observed by schools and colleges of pharmacy or pharmacy departments of universities, and said board may determine the reputability of schools, colleges and departments of pharmacy by reference to their compliance with such rules.

Sec. 5. Any person shall be entitled to registration as a local registered pharmacist and shall be deemed a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this Act who is of the age of 21 years or over, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who shall have had four years' service under a registered pharmacist and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. Each applicant for registration as local registered pharmacist shall pay to the said board the sum of \$5.00 when his application is filed. The payment of said sum of money as aforesaid shall entitle the applicant to take a second examination in case he failed in the first, but no more: *Provided*, That said second examination is taken within six months after the first, and upon the payment of an additional \$5.00 in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as a local registered pharmacist. Said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination and credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. Said



certificate shall be operative in and apply to the village, town, city, or locality for which granted and no other.

Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed two years, at a reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist; *Provided*, That applicant to show by proper certificate from the school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university which they attended that their school work was satisfactory.

*Provided*, That no *local registered pharmacist* certificate shall be granted under this section for any village, town, or city, the population of which exceeds 1,500 according to the last federal census.

*Provided*, further, That any and all persons holding registered pharmacist time service certificates heretofore issued may have the same renewed from year to year in the same manner and under the same conditions as are provided herein for the renewal of registered pharmacist certificates.

Sec. 6. Any person shall be entitled to registration as an assistant pharmacist who is of the age of 18 years or over, of good moral character and temperate habits, and who shall have had three years' service under a registered pharmacist and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. Each applicant for registration as assistant pharmacist shall pay to the said board the sum of five dollars when his application is filed. The payment of said sum of five dollars as aforesaid shall entitle the applicant to take a second examination in case he failed in the first, but no more; *Provided*, That said second examination is taken within six months of the first; and upon the payment of an additional five dollars, in case the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy shall issue to him a certificate as a registered assistant pharmacist. Said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examinations and credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competence. Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist.

Actual time of attendance, but not to exceed one year, at any reputable school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university, shall be accredited on the above required service under a registered pharmacist; *Provided*, That applicants are at

show by proper certificate from the school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university which they have attended that their school work was satisfactory.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of registered pharmacists who take into their employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist to require said applicant to, at once, apply to said Board of Pharmacy for registration as apprentice, and the said Board of Pharmacy shall have the right to require such examination as shall establish the educational qualifications of the applicant, and the date of experience required of applicants for assistant, or registered pharmacists, shall be computed from the date of registration as apprentice. The Board of Pharmacy shall furnish proper blanks for this purpose and issue a certificate of registration as a registered apprentice upon the payment of two dollars.

Sec. 8. All certificates issued by the State Board of Pharmacy shall expire on the thirty-first day of December following the date of the issuance of same.

Every registered pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.50 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor \$3.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor \$5.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate.

Every assistant pharmacist engaged in the active practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he continues in such active practice, pay to the State Board of Pharmacy a renewal fee to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.00 if paid between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, nor \$2.00 if paid between the first day of March and the first day of April of each year, nor \$4.00 if paid between the first day of April and the first day of May of each year. The payment of such renewal fee shall entitle him to a renewal of his certificate. If the renewal fee for any certificate the holder of which is actively engaged in the practice of his profession be not paid by the first day of May of each year, such certificate is hereby declared null and void and the holder thereof may be reinstated as a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist only by passing a successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy;



*Provided*, That actual retirement from the profession of any registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist for a period not exceeding five years, shall not deprive him of the right to renew his registration on the payment of all lapsed fees.

The Board of Pharmacy may refuse registration, or renew certificates to, or may suspend the certificates of registered pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, who are proven to be so addicted to the excessive use of stimulants or narcotics as to render them unsafe to handle or sell drugs, medicines and poisons, or who are proven not to be of good moral character.

If the holder of every certificate of pharmacy granted under the provisions of this act shall refuse or neglect to conspicuously display the same in the drug store, pharmacy or department to which it applies, or if the registered pharmacist who conducts the drug store, pharmacy or department shall neglect or refuse to conspicuously display his name over the door or department, he shall be liable on conviction thereof to pay a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 9. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five persons from among such competent registered pharmacists in the State as have had ten years' practical experience in dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for five years; *Provided*, That the terms of the office shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth day of December of each year, and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate: And, *provided*, also, That the appointments made by the Senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually recommend directly to the Governor, recommending the names of at least three persons whom said association shall deem best qualified to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

Sec. 10. The said board shall, within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by electing a president from among its members, and a secretary who shall not be a member of said board. The board shall also elect a treasurer who is a member of the board. The board shall prescribe the duties and compensation of such treasurer and shall require the said treasurer to give such a bond

the said board shall direct. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applicants for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this Act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of pharmacy in this State, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all pharmacists duly registered under this Act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties at least once in six months: *Provided*, That said board shall hold meetings at least once in every year in the City of Chicago and in the City of Springfield, and it shall give thirty days public notice of the time and place of such meetings; shall have the power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this Act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this Act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 11. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary, which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars (\$5) for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Such expenses shall be paid from the fees, penalties and appropriations received by the board under the provisions of this Act. The board shall make an annual report to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this Act.

Sec. 12. No person shall sell at retail any drug, medicine or poison without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package containing the same a label bearing the name of the article distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist from whom the article was obtained: *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of patent or proprietary medicines when sold in original packages,

nor with the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for any and every offense.

Sec. 13. Any person who shall wilfully make false representation to procure registration for himself, or any other person, shall, for each and every offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. No druggist or other person shall manufacture, compound or sell or offer for sale or cause to be manufactured, compounded, sold or offered for sale any medicine or preparation under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, which differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of manufacture, compounding, sale or offering for sale. Nor shall any druggist or other person manufacture, compound, sell or offer for sale or cause to be manufactured, compounded, sold or offered for sale, any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, the strength, quality or purity of which shall fall below the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold. Nor shall any druggist or other person, being requested by means of a prescription, or in any manner, to furnish or compound any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, substitute or cause to be substituted therefor, without notification to the purchaser, any other drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation. Any person violating any provision of this section after conviction shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all the expenses incurred by the State Board of Pharmacy in connection therewith, and for the first offense shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than seventy-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. The State Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into any claimed adulteration, substitution or alteration, or other violation hereof, and report upon the result of his investigation, and if such report justify such action, the board shall cause the offender to be prosecuted.

Sec. 14a. It shall be unlawful for any druggist or other person to retail, sell or give away any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt of any compound, or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or any of their salts or compounds, or derivatives, except upon the written

prescription of a duly registered physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed, and the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person or corporation where the same shall have been filled, and it shall be filled but once, and of it no copy shall be taken by any person, and the original shall at all times be open to the inspection of the prescriber, to the State Board of Pharmacy, and all officers of the law; except, however, that such cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt, or any compound, or any derivative, of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds, or derivatives may lawfully be sold at wholesale upon the written order of a licensed pharmacist, or licensed druggist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or licensed dentist, *provided*, that the wholesale dealer shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the package as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound, or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, sold, and the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink: and *provided*, also, that the wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make or cause to be made in a book kept for the purpose, an entry of the sale thereof, stating the date of sale, the quantity, name and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser and the name of the person by whom the entry is made; and the said book shall be always open for inspection by the proper authorities of the law, and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry made therein.

Sec. 14b. It shall be unlawful for any duly registered physician or other person, to prescribe, sell or offer for sale, dispense or give away any cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine or any salt or compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, or preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, to any person addicted to the habitual use of cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any salt or compound or derivative, of the foregoing substances, in any form.

Sec. 14c. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections 14a and 14b shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined not more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both, and for each succeeding offense fined not less than two hundred (200) dol-

lars, nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or imprisoned more than three months nor more than twelve months in the county jail, both and if the person so offending shall have a license as a physician, dentist or pharmacist such license shall be revoked; and the prosecutor for the violation of the foregoing sections 14a and 14b shall be compensated in the same manner as for violations of the criminal code, and fines collected in prosecutions shall inure to the benefit of the Board of Pharmacy: *Provided*, that suits for the recovery of the penalties prescribed in the other sections of this Act shall be prosecuted as provided in section 15.

Sec. 15. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this Act shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this Act, proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this Act shall inure to the Board of Pharmacy.

Sec. 16. An Act entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois,' approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, as amended by an Act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, in force July 1, 1895, and an Act entitled, "An Act for the regulation for (of) the sale of cocaine and all preparations containing cocaine," approved June 11, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, are hereby repealed.

*Provided*, That nothing in this section, or this Act contained, shall be construed to interfere with the term of office of any officer herebefore appointed under the said Act, and nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or cancel any certificate of registration or privilege granted under said Act, but the officers heretofore appointed and any certificates of registration or privileges heretofore granted shall continue in force and be and remain for and during the period, as provided in the said Act.

**DRUGGISTS IN ATTENDANCE**  
at the  
**NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN MEETING**  
**ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

---

Abrahamson, J. A., Chicago.  
Achelpohl, C. H., Quincy.  
Adams, A. L., Winnetka  
Adams, W. T., Chicago  
Alexander, T. Scott, Decatur  
Arado, John G., Chicago  
Armstrong, Ellis W., Decatur  
Avery, Charles H., Chicago  
Bach, Engelbert, Taylorville  
Bachmann, John F., Chicago  
Baker, C. A., Decatur  
Baker, J. S., San Jose  
Baker, Luther, Cerro Gordo  
Bakkers, John, Chicago  
Bartells, George C., Camp Point  
Barth, August F., Alton  
Bauer, J. T., Stonington  
Baum, W. F., Danville  
Bell, Henry W., Decatur  
Bickenbach, A. P., Illiopolis  
Bodemann, Wilhelm, Chicago.  
Boehm, John J., Chicago  
Brown, Samuel D., Assumption  
Brown, W. H., Chicago  
Brunstrom, Charles, Moline  
Burks, Howard C., Decatur  
Burmeister, H. J., Morris  
Cannon, T. F., Chicago  
Caron, Eugene J., Springfield  
Casey, Frank R., Johnston City  
Chenoweth, Wm. C., Casey  
Christensen, H. C., Chicago  
Chwatal, John J., Chicago  
Clyde, Albert E., Glencoe  
Coderre, T., Witt

Condrey, Clyde, Oblong  
Cooban, B. S., Chicago  
Cozad, Delos, Decatur  
Crowley, James P., Chicago  
Culp, S. W., Morrisonville  
Daniels, Albert D., Ludlow.  
Davis, Archer T., Decatur  
Day, W. B., Chicago  
Dearth, E. A., Decatur  
Deck, L. C., Girard  
Denson, J. T., Minonk  
Denton, H. B., Beardstown  
Denton, S. J., Beardstown  
Diebold, Wm. H., Springfield  
Dickhut, L. A., Quincy  
Dodds, R. N., Springfield  
Donahue, J. M., Monticello  
Dorland, Ralph E., Decatur  
Dufner, Wm. V., Peoria  
Duncan, Wm. D., Ottawa  
Duncan, Jennie M., Ottawa  
Ehlers, Charles F., Danville  
Ehrlicher, H. W., Pekin  
Faulkner, Watson, Champaign  
Farrar, George B., Chicago  
Feuerbacher, Albert J. F., Lincoln  
Finley, J. W., Decatur  
Forbrich, Philip J., Chicago  
Frey, H. J., Bloomington  
Frisbey, Russell M., Mattoon  
Freburg, A. E., Rockford  
Frisch, Jacob, Springfield.  
Fry, N. George, Chicago  
Gain, P. L., East St. Louis  
Garver, S. B., Decatur



- Garver, Chris., Bloomington  
 Gasen, Reuben, Springfield  
 Gill, Vincent F., LeRoy  
 Gille, W. S., Barry  
 Grace, Paul, West Salem  
 Graham, E. E., Hindsboro  
 Graham, W. R., Carlinville  
 Hall, Sam B., Sullivan  
 Harnist, W. D., Edwardsville  
 Hartley, Harry O., Golden  
 Herschey, Guy F., Taylorville  
 Herzberg, H. R., Chicago  
 Hickman, B. T., Niantic  
 Hilderbrandt, Theo., Decatur  
 Hilligoss, E. P., Decatur  
 Hilligoss, John W., Decatur  
 Hirschy, E. D., Kewanee  
 Hisgen, Albert, Chicago  
 Hogan, M. J., Taylorville  
 Holderread, Walter, Litchfield  
 Holmes, M. M., Decatur  
 Hood, Harry, Chicago Heights  
 Hops, George A., Saybrook  
 Horrall, E. E., Decatur  
 Hottinger, Joseph A., Chicago  
 Hull, Sherman G., Clinton  
 Irwin, W. C., Salem  
 Irwin, Roy L., Decatur  
 Irwin, I. N., Decatur  
 Isley, J. R., Decatur  
 Jeruzal, Stanley J., Chicago  
 Jewett, H. C., Oregon  
 Jungk, Walter A., Chicago  
 Kennedy, E. E., Decatur  
 Kinkad, Arthur, Irving  
 Kirchner, Gus., DeKalb  
 Klore, W. W., Chicago  
 Klute, A. H., East St. Louis  
 Knowlton, E. M., Urbana  
 Krizan, Wm., Chicago  
 Krone, N. L., Decatur  
 Ladish, E. H., Chicago  
 Larsen, L. P., Chicago  
 Lenz, George, Chicago  
 Lescher, George C., Galesburg  
 Lestina, J. M., Chicago  
 Lester, George F., Arrowsmith  
 Lewis, Oliver, Stone Fort  
 Light, I. M., Chicago  
 Linn, Frank C., Roberts  
 Lindvall, Gus. Moline  
 Lord, J. W., Decatur  
 Lueder, John T., Chicago  
 Mahaffy, J. A., Chicago  
 Meacham, George T., Taylorville  
 Merz, Edward, Chicago  
 Merz, Richard, Chicago  
 Metzger, M. C., Cairo  
 Michels, John B., ElPaso  
 Miles, J. Earl, Decatur  
 Mills, George P., Evanston  
 Miller, J. M., Bloomington  
 Moyer, George, Chicago  
 Moyer, Harry T., Chicago  
 Montgomery, M., Blue Mound  
 Musgrove, A. C., Hutsonville  
 McBride, F. A., Decatur  
 McCormick, G. A., Jr., Chicago  
 McCrum, Wm. O., Decatur  
 McNichols, I. A., Decatur  
 McPheeters, F. W., Sullivan  
 Neisler, W. F., Decatur  
 Niethammer, Otto F., Chicago  
 Patrick, C. E., Kankakee  
 Pegram, R. R., Chicago  
 Pelikan, Louis J., Chicago  
 Pfaff, Fred L., Centralia  
 Pfau, Frank J., Lincoln  
 Pfetzing, Carl J., Havana  
 Pifer, A. R., Lovington  
 Platt, Alfred, Decatur  
 Pogue, J. R., Sullivan  
 Porter, Hosmer C., Rockford  
 Porter, Jessie M., Rockford  
 Potts, T. H., Chicago  
 Reed, L. H., Centralia  
 Reed, Katherine M., Lincoln  
 Reeves, E. L., Decatur  
 Reeves, Joseph M., ElPaso  
 Reinders, A. F., Mt. Pulaski  
 Reinhart, Jos. F., Peoria  
 Riess, A. J., Rock Island  
 Riggs, S. M., Atwood  
 Roark, P. D., Macomb  
 Robertson, Charles E., Carthage  
 Romer, Herman, Mt. Pulaski  
 Rowe, H. B., Paris  
 Ruggles, A. G., Kilbourne  
 Rutschke, Oscar, White Hall  
 Schackmann, F. J. C., Newton  
 Scherer, Andrew, Chicago  
 Schick, S. F., Joliet

Schuh, Paul G., Cairo  
Seaney, E. F., Oblong  
Shilling, C. F., Decatur  
Shultz, John L., Carthage  
Smith, L. L., McLeansboro  
Sohrbeck, George W., Moline  
Sprinkle, I. A., Villa Grove  
Starkweather, Asa, Palmer  
Staudt, L. C., Aurora  
Stewart, F. L., Paxton  
Storen, Mark T., Rockford  
Storer, C. A., Chicago  
Stone, Charles, Greenview  
Tennysen, A., Manhattan  
Tilton, Claude E., Fairmount  
Tomlinson, W. E., Riverside  
Umenhofer, Ad., Chicago  
Underriner, Harry A., Chicago

Vadakin, J. G., Bethany  
Voss, Steward F., Chicago  
Wagner, C. H., Mt. Pulaski  
Wakefield, T. S., Oak Park  
Wallace, J. Frank, Decatur  
Wallick, Ben L., Springfield  
Wells, James H., Chicago  
West, Ed., Decatur  
Wheatcroft, John C., Grayville  
Wheeler, E. N., Decatur  
Wickert, Paul, Danville  
Wilhelmy, S., Decatur  
Williams, S. M., Chicago  
Windeguth, E. W., Chicago  
Wood, R. E., Rockford  
Wyle, E. B., Waverly  
Yeomans, S. C., Chicago



# ACTIVE MEMBERS

## of the

# ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

REVISED TO JULY 15, 1910

## HONORARY MEMBERS

C. S. N. HALLBERG, Chicago  
THOS. H. POTTS, Chicago

NAME.	CITY	COUNTY
Abernethy, A. ....	Pontoosuc .....	Ha
Abrahamson, J. A. ....	5125 Clark st., Chicago .....	
Achelpohl, C. H. ....	1201 State st., Quincy .....	
Ackermann, A. ....	63rd St. and Lexington ave., Chicago.....	
Ackermann, A. G. C.....	47th st. and Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.....	
Adamick, G. H. ....	189 E. Madison st., Chicago.....	
Adams, W. T. ....	5660 S. Halsted st., Chicago.....	
Adams, A. L. ....	Winnetka .....	
Alex, Oscar .....	700 W. 62d st., Chicago .....	
Alexa, Ludwig F. ....	1701 W. 19th st., Chicago .....	
Almundson, Otto E. ....	912 Armitage ave., Chicago.....	
Anderson, C. J. ....	.....	Cleveland, M
Anderson, D. S. ....	Creal Springs .....	Wil
Anderson, Henry E. ....	7457 So. Chicago ave., Chicago.....	
Anderson, H. M. ....	Monmouth .....	W
Anderson, James A. ....	2222 N. Western ave., Chicago.....	
Anderson, P. A. ....	Streator .....	L
Anthony, Geo. A. ....	Kewanee .....	
Antonow, Samuel L. ....	1379 Blue Island ave., Chicago.....	
Armbrecht, W. H. ....	1065 W. Madison st., Chicago.....	
Armstrong, A. W. ....	Dwight .....	Livin
Armstrong, Byron ....	Jacksonville .....	M
Armstrong, Ellis W. ....	Decatur .....	M
Armstrong, Chas. W. ....	Decatur .....	M
Armstrong, John J. ....	Arcola .....	De
Aron, Ben .....	1901 W. 51 st., Chicago .....	
Arndt, Herman G. ....	145 E. Madison st., Chicago.....	
Arnold, T. S. ....	Watseka .....	Ir
Ashbury, John W. ....	1834 W. 54th st.....	Cleveland,
Aschenbrenner, Conrad .....	Amboy .....	
Aumann, Henry ....	632 Briar Place, Chicago .....	
Avery, Chas. H. ....	5458 Greenwood ave., Chicago.....	
Bachelle, R. von.....	4601 N. Clark st., Chicago.....	
Bach, Engelbert .....	Taylorville .....	Ch
Baessler, Wm. F. ....	3500 Armitage ave., Chicago.....	

Bahnsen, F. W.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Baker, Chas. W.	2899 Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Bachmann, John F.	2558 Southport ave., Chicago	Cook
Bakkers, Andrew	11507 Michigan ave., Chicago	Cook
Bakkers, John	10901 Michigan ave., Chicago	Cook
Ballweg, Edward	Edwardsville	Madison
Bamborough, C. E.	Polo	Ogle
Barnhart, C. E.	1415 So. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Barnhart, S. H.	Peru	La Salle
Bartells, Geo. C.	Camp Point	Adams
Barth, Aug. F.	2nd and Market sts., Alton	Madison
Baskerville, T. H.	Joliet	Will
Bate, Henry J.	559 E. 43rd st., Chicago	Cook
Battles, M. W., Jr.	1418 15th st., Moline	Rock Island
Bauer, J. T.	Stonington	Christian
Baum, W. F.	Danville	Vermilion
Baumann, Chas. T.	7th and Wash. sts, Springfield	Sangamon
Baumann, G. E.	Springfield	Sangamon
Baumann, H. J.	Dundee	Kane
Baumeister, Louis E.	State and Columbia Pl. E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Beacroft, J. H.	2445 Humboldt boul., Chicago	Cook
Becker, Irwin A.	Mich. Reese Hospital, Chicago	Cook
Becker, W. L.	154 Marquette st., La Salle	La Salle
Beger, August	Nauvoo	Hancock
Behlke, E. E.	441 State st., Chicago	Cook
Behrens, P. J.	2256 Grand ave., Chicago	Cook
Behrensmeyer, Ernest	502 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Behrensmeyer, Harry F.	Barry	Pike
Behrensmeyer, Otto E.	2300 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Bell, H. M.	Decatur	Macon
Benson, A. J.	2401 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Benensohn, Samuel	1115 Laflin st., Chicago	Cook
Bennett, D. F.	Makanda	Jackson
Bennett, G. M.	Urbana	Champaign
Bereman, James H.	Aurora	Kane
Berger, G. H.	Carlyle	Clinton
Bermele, G. F.	1801 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Bernbrock, John B.	700 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Bickelhaupt, H.	Edwardsville	Madison
Biermann, Wm. H.	1556 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Bignold, W. J.	3038 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Bishop, Isaiah	Eliza (New Boston R.F.D. 1)	Mercer
Bishop, Arthur S.	1664 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Bjerke, J. C.	3624 W. Wrightwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Blahnik, Mrs. Marie	534 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Blahnik, V. L.	1736 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Blake, Frank E.	Watska	Iroquois
Bland, B. M.	Galesburg	Knox
Blocki, John	13th st. and Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Blood, I. W.	4134 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Blue, Frank A.	Tremont	Tazewell

Bock, William	3608 W. Irving Park boul., Chicago	
Bodemann, Wilhelm	Lake ave. and 50th st., Chicago	
Bodenschatz, John	Lemont	
Boehm, John J.	1901 S. Halsted st., Chicago	
Bogardus, H. E.	Plano	K
Bollinger, George	823 1-2 W. 11th st.,	Los Angeles,
Bonnett, J. L.	533 N. Main st., Bloomington	M
Borcherdt, J. C.	217 N. Lincoln st., Chicago	
Bornhoeft, John E. H.	1100 N. California ave., Chicago	
Borovik, George S.	1411 Western ave., Chicago	
Bower, G. W.	Anna	
Bower, Wm.	Olney	Ric
Bowers, J. W.	730 N. 10th st., Quincy	
Boyd, Thos. J.	Effingham	Effin
Bradley, C. H.	West Chicago	
Bradley, M. M.	Chatham	Sang
Bramstedt, H. L.	301 E. 58th st., Chicago	
Breithaupt, J. B.	1113 So. Adams st., Peoria	
Breves, Chas.	14th and Paulina sts., Chicago	
Briggs, J. S.	Amboy	
Brinkman, Henry A.	Warsaw	Ha
Brittin, Franklin L.	639 W. Monroe st., Springfield	Sang
Brown, E. P.	502 Main st., Quincy	
Brown, S. W.	Ringwood	Mc
Brown, W. H.	4200 W. Irving Park boul., Chicago	
Brown, R. L.	5201 Evanston ave., Chicago	
Brown, Katherine R.	Sterling	Whi
Brown, Horace H.	200 Jefferson st., Joliet	
Brooks, A. L.	DeKalb	D
Broom, Lewis H.	Effingham	Effin
Bruder, Otto E. F.	79 Dearborn st., Chicago	
Brunstrom, Charles	Moline	Rock
Bruun, H. N.	1201 Grand ave., Chicago	
Bucholz, E. A.	Keensburg	W
Burdick, Orson A.	Momence	Kan
Burgess, W. J.	Johnston City	Whi
Burke, Emil C.	Cambridge	
Burkett, Chas. H.	829 Davis st., Evanston	
Burmeister, H. J.	Morris	G
Burt, Chas. H.	Galesburg	
Butterfield, Arthur W.	Griggsville	
Cady, James R.	2301 Millard ave., Chicago	
Caillouette, Godfrey	Beaverville	Ir
Cain, H. E.	3457 W. 63rd st., Chicago	
Calder, Alex	61st and Ellis ave., Chicago	
Caldwell, A. C.	11318 Morse ave., Chicago	
Caldwell, C. P.	4427 Michigan ave., Chicago	
Callvin, L. G.	1006 W. 59th st., Chicago	
Campbell, A. J.	Mazon	G
Campbell, W. L.	84 State st., Chicago	
Cannon, T. F.	679 N. Clark st., Chicago	

Capps, Geo. B.	Vandalia	Fayette
Carley, Charles E.	730 6th ave., No  Quincy	Adams
Carlson, H. G.	1119 14th st., Moline	Rock Island
Carr, Robt. F.	227 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago	Cook
Carre, Geo. H.	3610 Lexington st., Chicago	Cook
Carter, Orlie E.	Ipava	Fulton
Carson, J. A.	Mahomet	Champaign
Case, George E.	Princeton	Bureau
Cates, Edward M.	Wayne City	Wayne
Cazel Enest C.	605 No. R. R. ave., Wilmette	Cook
Chamberlain, H. W.	Alton	Madison
Chamberlain, Susannah	Albany	Whiteside
Chantler, V. H.	1658 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Chapman, B. C.	559 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Chladek, Jos. W.	6301 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Christensen, H. C.	452 Bowen ave., Chicago	Cook
Christensen, F. O.	2800 Jackson boul., Chicago	Cook
Christensen, L. A.		Baldwin, Wisconsin
Chrzanowski, T. P.	3658 W. Diversey ave., Chicago	Cook
Chwatal, John J.	2756 W. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Clancy, Wm. J.	657 1st st., LaSalle	LaSalle
Clark, A. B.	Galesburg	Knox
Clark, Geo. H.	Piasa	Macoupin
Clark, A. T.	Belleville	St. Clair
Clark, A. H.	74 E. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Clarkson, Robert A.	210 So. 6th st., Springfield	Sangamon
Clarisey, Thos. H.	625 S. 48th ave., Chicago	Cook
Coat, Harvey H.	Mason City	Mason
Cobb, T. H.	Aledo	Mercer
Converse, Wm. A.	227 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago	Cook
Clinkenbeard, G. W.	Champaign	Champaign
Cluxton, W. S.	St. Francisville	Lawrence
Clyde, Albert E.	Glencoe	Cook
Coderre, Telesphore	Witt	Montgomery
Coen, Geo. H.	Normal	McLean
Coffey, P. F.	3048 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Codding, M. B.	St. Charles	Kane
Condrey, M. C.	Oblong	Crawford
Conzet, R. W.	Greenup	Cumberland
Cooban, Benj. S.	459 W. 63rd st., Chicago	Cook
Cooke, Lynds S.	Momence	Kankakee
Copelin, John L.	4189 Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Corbus, Andrew M.	Oglesby	Will
Corke, Geo. L.	600 Dempster st., Evanston	Cook
Coyner, Wm. R.	Galesburg	Knox
Craw, Eugene E.	Sadorus	Champaign
Crowley, James P.	1101 32nd st., Chicago	Cook
Crum, B. E.	Middletown	Logan
Culp, S. W.	Morrisonville	Christian
Cunningham, G. N.	25 Main st., Champaign	Champaign
Cunningham, J. M.	Erie	Whiteside

Cutler, Earl W.	Abingdon	
Cutter, Scott C.	Oswego	Ke
Daniels, A. K.	Ludlow	Champ
Davenport, Clint.	Crossville	V
Daniels, F. A.	Woodstock	McF
Danielson, C. R.	84 State st., Chicago	
Daniel, Otto A.	731 Foster st., Evanston	
Dauber, Henry	Mascoutah	St.
Davis, W. W.	Bement	
Davis, Archie T.	1099 Main st., Decatur	M
Davis, H. T.	118 N. Locust st., Centralia	M
Day, E. I.	Clinton	De
Day, W. B.	74 E. 12th st., Chicago	
Deck, L. C.	Girard	Mac
Decker, August	Macomb	McDon
Demes, Charles A.	1000 Wells st., Chicago	
Demling, John F.	1178 E. 61st st., Chicago	
Denson, John T.	Minonk	Woo
Denton, Harrison B.	Beardstown	
Denton, W. S.	Beardstown	
Devall, Erastus O.	Rose Hill	J
Dickerson, L. M.	Brighton	Mac
Dickhut, L. A.	1001 N. 5th st., Quincy	A
Dietz, Alvin	3901 Wentworth ave., Chicago	
Dietz, John	4450 State st., Chicago	
Dimond, S. B.	Albany	Whit
Dodds, R. N.	5th and Monroe sts., Springfield	Sang
Donohue, J. M.	Monticello	
Dorland, Ralph E.	Decatur	M
Downey, W. L.	Wenona	Ma
Drallmeier, George W.	1707 Broadway, Quincy	A
Dufner, W. V.	323 Bradley st., Peoria	P
Dunbar, J. C.	Monmouth	W
Dumbeck, Victor H.	Silvis	Rock I
Duncan, W. D.	Ottawa	La
Duncan, Andrew W.	Flat Rock	Crav
Dunlap, Conwell	822 So. 8th st., Springfield	Sang
Dunn, I.	Bloomington	Mc
D'Urso, Frank	839 So. Jefferson st., Chicago	
Dyas, Wm. M.	Arlington Heights	
Dyche, Wm. A.	1882 Sheridan Road, Evanston	
Earel, Raleigh	1707 Broadway, Quincy	A
Eberlein, F.	108 Lake st., Chicago	
Eckart, R. J.	Collinsville	Ma
Eckart, Henry J.	St. Louis	St.
Edwards, F. G.	Mt. Carroll	Ca
Edwards, W. A.	942 Hazel st., Danville	Verm
Ehrlicher, H. M.	Pekin	Taz
Ehrlicher, O. D.	Pekin	Taz
Eichenberger, W. S.	1016 N. Adams st., Peoria	P
Eiche, Paul	Effingham	Effing

Eicher, L.	224 E. 39th st., Chicago	Cook
Eilbracht, W. E.	Waterloo	Monroe
Eisele, George	Newcomb Pharmacy, Quincy	Adams
Einkenkoeter, Frank	1900 Addison st., Chicago	Cook
Eisenstein, J. J.	122 S. Canal st., Chicago	Cook
Eldred, W. H.	2500 N. 42d ave., Chicago	Cook
Emmert, Jos.	Freeport	Stephenson
Engel, W. F.	1800 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Engels, N. R.	701 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Enlow, Robt. R.	Bloomington	McLean
Erickson, H. E.	1414 Carmen ave., Chicago	Cook
Escher, Frank H.	1533 W. Monroe st., Chicago	Cook
Eskridge, George V.	Galesburg	Knox
Eslaman, J. W. M.	Staunton	Macoupin
Esslinger, A.	201 E. Main st., Danville	Vermilion
Evans, J. W.	Toluca	Marshall
Fahnestock, A. L.	Glasford	Peoria
Fahrner, John	200 N. Center st., Joliet	Will
Fahrner, Pius M.	200 N. Center st., Joliet	Will
Falkenberg, F. E.	829 N. Roby st., Chicago	Cook
Farrer, Samuel M.	5157 W. Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Fasig, Oscar E.	Martinsville	Clark
Fawcett, C. M.	Industry	McDonough
Feaman, Philip	Cutler	Perry
Feely, Wm.	Scottville	Macoupin
Feldman, Barney	554 W. 14th st., Chicago	Cook
Felsner, W. Z.	1002 Blue Island ave., Chicago	Cook
Feurer, E. J.	LaSalle	LaSalle
Field, George G.	Care Y. M. C. A.	Denver, Colo.
Figgen, A. H.	8th and Hampshire sts., Quincy	Adams
Finckh, Wm.	1489 Clybourn ave., Chicago	Cook
Finninger, P. E.	501 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Fischer, Albert G.	9200 Commercial ave., Chicago	Cook
Fischer, Carl F.	1102 Bryn Mawr ave., Chicago	Cook
Fischer, Chas. A.	4158 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Fish, W. H.	Baylis	Pike
Fithian, George R.	Newton	Jasper
Flagg, Edmund	Westfield	Clark
Flachenecker, C. T.	418 Ridge st., Alton	Madison
Flannery, T. P.	2737 N. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Florin, Wm.	Altamont	Effingham
Flynn, J. M.	Elburn	Kane
Fonstein, Boris	341 Starr st., Chicago	Cook
Forbrich, J. F.	201 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Forbrich, P. J.	6658 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Ford, J. S.	56 Fifth ave., Chicago	Cook
Foreman, E.	Cobden	Union
Forsyth, Wm. K.	3102 State st., Chicago	Cook
Foster, S. E.	Millington	Kendall
Foster, R. J.	Tuscola	Douglas
Fouceck, C. G.	1801 Centre ave., Chicago	Cook
Frantz, J. S.	Danville	Vermilion

Frank, Gustav	1400 S. Jefferson st., Chicago	C
Frank, Sol. P.	4067 Ellis ave., Chicago	C
Franke, M. G.	9454 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	C
Freburg, A. E.	Rockford	Winneb
Fredigke, C. C.	709 E. 40th st., Chicago	C
Freeman, O. J.	3420 Sheffield ave., Chicago	C
Freeman, W. B.	2200 State st., Chicago	C
Friesenecker, Chas. M.	2100 W. 35th st., Chicago	C
Frisbie, W. J.	Bushnell	McDon
Frison, Chas. F.	429 N. Main st., Bloomington	McL
Fritsche, P. R.	Peoria	Pe
Frost, E. J.	Winchester	S
Fry, Herman	610 E. North ave., Chicago	C
Fry, N. George	401 E. North ave., Chicago	C
Gabert, Adolph	2349 N. Western ave., Chicago	C
Gaffney, R. E.	Lincoln	L
Gain, J. W.	541 Collinsville ave., East St. Louis	St. C
Gain, P. L.	Baugh ave., and 9th st., E. St. Louis	St. C
Gale, Walter H.	705 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago	C
Galloway, J. B.	1625 Van Buren st., Chicago	C
Gathercoal, E. N.	74 E. 12th st., Chicago	C
Gauger, Mary J.	Xenia	C
Gapen, Charles L.	Ottawa	La
Garard, John H.	Carthage	Han
Garner, C. W.	DeKalb	Del
Garner, H. D.	302 W. Edwards st., Springfield	Sanga
Gardiner, W. S.	Box 239 Portland,	
Gardner, W. W.	Hanna City	Pe
Garrison, G. B.	Pearl	
Garrison, H. D.	Pearl	
Garrison, W. H.	Pearl	
Garver, Benjamin F.	Farmer City	De
Garver, Christian	201 E. Front st., Bloomington	McL
Gaut, Charles P.	221 Main st., Streator	La
Geiger, B. S.	2354 State st., Chicago	C
Gerchenson, Henry	1314 S. Jefferson st., Chicago	C
Gibbs, Leon E.	6362 So. Park boul., Oak Park	C
Giddings, Edwin L.	Galesburg	K
Giese, Harry W.	920 W. Washington st., Bloomington	McL
Gille, W. S.	Barry	
Girten, C. P.	7100 Harvard ave., Chicago	C
Glass, C. E.	Mason City	M
Glazebrook, M. B.	Kenney	De
Gobble, John P.	Scottville	Maco
Goetsche, Walter	1000 S. 8th st., Quincy	Ad
Goodman, Fred M.	McHenry	McH
Gordon, M. M.	600 E. 47th st., Chicago	C
Grossman, F. A.	Pana	Chris
Gottrick, Frank O.	Knoxville	K
Grace, J. H.	West Salem	Edw
Grace, Paul	West Salem	Edw



Graham, S. A.	Clinton	DeWitt
Graham, E. E.	Hindsboro	Fayette
Graham, W. R.	Carlinville	Macoupin
Graicunas, A. L.	3312 So. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Granacher, E. T.	501 Hampshire st., Quincy	Adams
Grassly, C. W.	802 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Graves, G. A.	La Grange	Cook
Green, W. A.	Amboy	Lee
Grenamier, J. T.	1260 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Grieben, M.	1204 Wrightwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Grimes, Wilbur	Grand Ridge	LaSalle
Griswold, Charles M.	1314 42E. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Grund, C. H.	35th st. and Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Gruoner, Gustav A.	2801 Archer ave., Chicago	Cook
Guenther, Chas. P.	Freeport	Stephenson
Guenther, Edwin J.	Freeport	Stephenson
Gulick, A. E.	Easton	Mason
Haas, A.	2003 N. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
Haeger, Fred	3359 N. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Haering, F. H.	413 N. Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Haering, G. V.	570 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Hagemann, Wm. H.	1001 N. 5th st., Quincy	Adams
Hall, Wm.	Apple River	JoDaviss
Hall, Robert L.	Apple River	JoDaviss
Hall, Edwin	Elgin	Kane
Haller, E. E.	Forreston	Ogle
Hallett, C. H.		Greeley, Colorado
Halverson, H. A.	2701 Rockwell st., Chicago	Cook
Hansson, Nils		Superior, Wisconsin
Harnist, W. D.	Edwardsville	Madison
Harper, M. A.	7032 Jackson Park ave., Chicago	Cook
Harrell, James C.	Omaha	Gallatin
Harris, Geo. H.	79 N. 48th ave., Chicago	Cook
Harris, Harvey L.	Bellflower	McLean
Harsch, John H.	634 N. Main st., Peoria	Peoria
Harvey, W. R.	Dana	LaSalle
Hart, Benj. T.	Altona	Knox
Harter, I. F.	Stronghurst	Henderson
Hartig, Henry	3959 N. Ashland ave., Chicago	Cook
Hartwig, Otto J.	1950 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Hartwig, R. W.	800 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Hartz, W. F.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Haschenburger, E. O.	1211 O. st.	Lincoln, Neb.
Hattenhauer, W. B.	Streator	LaSalle
Hawkins, W. R.	Bushnell	McDonough
Hayes, David	629 N. Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Heald, Jas.	La Grange	Cook
Hecking, Constant	3908 N. 45th ave., Chicago	Cook
Heiberg, Axel	Ottawa	LaSalle
Heidbreder, Geo. H.	802 State st., Quincy	Adams
Heidbreder, Aug. H.	802 State st., Quincy	Adams



Heidbreder, Albert H. ....	802 State st., Quincy.....	Ac
Heidbreder, W. H. ....	1142 Broadway, Quincy .....	Ac
Heidbreder, Frank H. ....	1142 Broadway, Quincy .....	Ac
Heiland, John .....	640 W. Madison st., Chicago .....	C
Heimbeck, Julius F. ....	Kewanee .....	H
Hellmuth, Jos. A. ....	2118 N. Robey st., Chicago.....	.
Helmer, J. F. G. ....	Paxton .....	.
Henckell, H. N. ....	713 Commercial ave., Cairo.....	Alexa
Henry, R. H. ....	Tiskilwa .....	Bu
Henke, A. W. ....	423 E. Main st., Danville .....	Verm
Hensley, Herman J. ....	Yates City .....	E
Herbster, A. L. ....	523 S. Sacramento ave., Chicago .....	C
Hersch, E. D. ....	Kewanee .....	H
Herlocker, Ward G. ....	Table Grove .....	F
Hermanek, J. C. ....	1800 Center ave., Chicago .....	.
Hermann, E. Von .....	227 E. 31st st., Chicago .....	C
Herrman, J. ....	9200 Commercial ave., Chicago.....	.
Hershey, Guy L. ....	Taylorville .....	Chri
Hertzman, N. ....	1424 S. Halsted st., Chicago .....	.
Herzog, John W. ....	4458 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.....	C
Hibbe, Harry M. ....	3200 W. North ave., Chicago .....	C
Higgins, Charles L. ....	Neponsett .....	Bu
Hill, Fred G. ....	Yorkville .....	Ke
Hill, Wm. T. ....	617 Davis st., Evanston .....	C
Hillman, John H. ....	6942 Cregier ave., Chicago .....	C
Hirschfield, James .....	1846 Canalport ave., Chicago .....	C
Hoetzler, B. A. C. ....	2403 W. North ave., Chicago .....	C
Hoffmann, Casimir W. ....	8358 Superior ave., Chicago.....	C
Hoffmann, G. F. ....	Pesotum .....	Champ
Hogan, M. J. ....	Taylorville .....	Chri
Holderread, Walter .....	Litchfield .....	Montgo
Hollander, H. N. ....	Galena .....	Jo Da
Hollstein, Conrad .....	Waukegan .....	I
Holmes, Arthur E. ....	Aurora .....	I
Holt, Charles H. ....	West Point .....	Han
Holthoefer, H. J. ....	3160 State st., Chicago.....	C
Honens, H. B. ....	So. Oak Park .....	C
Honsik, Frank .....	3335 W. 26th st., Chicago .....	C
Honsik, James M. ....	3335 W. 26th st., Chicago .....	C
Honn, S. H. ....	Metcalfe .....	E
Hood, Harry .....	1622 Otto boul., Chicago Heights.....	C
Hoover, Judson W. ....	Galesburg .....	F
Horn, John C. ....	Dallas City .....	Han
Horn, N. J. ....	401 Exchange st., Joliet .....	.
Horstmann, W. L. ....	1458 St. Louis ave., .....	St. Louis,
Horstmann, A. D. ....	300 So. 4th st., East St. Louis.....	St. C
Hottinger, Joseph A. ....	401 Oak st., Chicago.....	C
Hottinger, J. S. ....	2201 Lincoln ave., Chicago.....	C
Hottinger, Otto G. ....	801 Milwaukee ave., Chicago.....	C
Houghton, H. J. ....	6600 Wentworth ave., Chicago.....	C
Houser, C. F. ....	Lena .....	Stephe

Houser, John A.	West Salem	Edwards
Horrall, E. E.	100 E. Williams st., Decatur	Macon
Hoy, L. T.	Woodstock	McHenry
Huber, J. E.	Peoria	Peoria
Huddleston, C. E.	Farmer City	DeWitt
Huff, J. J.	Gilson	Knox
Hug, Robert G.	139 So. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Hughes, Edward P.	Canton	Fulton
Hughes, John B.	Neoga	Cumberland
Hull, Sherman G.	Clinton	DeWitt
Humma, H. J.	Metropolis	Massac
Hunt, G. H.	Monroe Center	Ogle
Hunwell, C. E.	London Mills	Fulton
Hurst, S. M.	Seaton	Mercer
Hynes, J. A.	157 E. Harrison st., Chicago	Cook
Ilg, Joseph C.	Grayville	White
Jackman, Dr. Chas. B.	2801 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Irwin, W. C.	Salem	Marion
Jackson, Harry A.	402 E. State st., Rockford	Winnebago
Jackson, John R.	Harrisburg	Salem
Jackson, S. H.	2201 W. Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Jacob, Chas. W.	7405 Madison st., Forest Park	Cook
Jacobs, John C. A.	505 East 29th st., Chicago	Cook
Jaus, Albert	354 E. 50th st., Chicago	Cook
Jehlik, O. J.	3401 W. 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Jeruzal, Stanley J.	1800 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Jericho, E.	401 15th st., Moline	Rock Island
Jewett, Thos. A.	Oregon	Ogle
Jewett, Harvey C.	309 Washington st., Oregon	Ogle
Jirka, Peter P.	3625 W. 42d st., Chicago	Cook
Johnson, George G.	Cambridge	Henry
Johnson, Milton	1998 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Johnson, August E.	Monmouth	Warren
Johnson, Frank A.	Danville	Vermilion
Johnson, F. O.	Monmouth	Warren
Jones, D. M.	Talbot ave. and 22d st.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Jones, H. F.	Flat Rock	Crawford
Jones, Jas. W.	Cowden	Shelby
Josenhans, R. J. C.	1601 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Jungk, W. A.	1075 W. 59th st., Chicago	Cook
Jungkunz, W. F.	Freeport	Stephenson
Kalbfeisch, W. G.	Nashville	Washington
Kappus, George	4152 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Kasper, Albert F.	300 W. 63d st., Chicago	Cook
Keeler, Harry	Freeport	Stephenson
Keeling, J. H.	Rockford	Winnebago
Kellett, F. H.	2900 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Kellogg, G. C.	Tiskilwa	Bureau
Kelly, C. C.	Dixon	Lee
Kelly, J. O.	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Kempf, Frederick	Highland	Madison

Kennedy, Fred P.	5860 State st., Chicago	C
Kespler, F. E.	Georgetown	Verm
Kiefer, Frank R.	629 Hampshire st., Quincy	Ad
de Kieffer, Dr. Otto M.	6425 Champlain ave., Chicago	C
King, Wm.	Rose Bud	I
Kingston, S.	Troy	Mad
Kirchner, Gus.	De Kalb	De I
Kleinman, John H.	2730 Haddon ave., Chicago	C
Klein, Frederick	2958 W. Madison st., Chicago	C
Klein, Frederick L.	Hoopeston	Verm
Kleiner, J. C.	3959 N. Ashland ave., Chicago	C
Klenze, W. T.	4424 Belmont ave., Chicago	C
Klore, W. W.	2354 State st., Chicago	C
Klute, A. H.	901 St. Clair ave., E. St. Louis	St. C
Kneer, John, Jr.	700 S. Adams st., Peoria	Pe
Kneer, Theo. F.	801 S. Adams st., Peoria	Pe
Knick, W. J.	2747 N. Western ave., Chicago	C
Kright, A. P.	756 E. 39th st., Chicago	C
Knoche, W. P.	61st and Halsted sts., Chicago	C
Knochel, George M.	Lincoln	Lo
Knoebel, Percy	209 Collinsville ave., E. St. Louis	St. C
Knoebel, Thos.	209 Collinsville ave., E. St. Louis	St. C
Knowlton, E. M.	Urbana	Champ
Knowles, F. J.	705 W. Van Buren st., Chicago	C
Knudson, E. G.	1359 N. Maplewood ave., Chicago	C
Koehsel, John E.	1725 Madison st.,	Madison, V
Kogon, Simon	915 So. Wood st., Chicago	C
Komie, Emanuel	601 West 12th st., Chicago	C
Kossakowski, M. P.	1410 Noble st., Chicago	C
Kostka, Henry F.	640 W. 12th st., Chicago	C
Kothe, Emil C.	315 Bent st., Elgin	K
Kotz, W. E.	2135 Clifton Park ave., Chicago	C
Kramer, Wilhelm	4016 Lincoln ave., Chicago	C
Kraeger, Carl E.	Pekin	Taze
Kraft, Herbert E.	1002 Montrose boul., Chicago	C
Krebs, L. W.	Mt. Carmel	Wal
Kremer, Frank	5158 Lincoln ave., Chicago	C
Kriechbaum, Henry W.	Rockford	Winnet
Krieter, W. G.	2734 W. North ave., Chicago	C
Kring, A. E.	1401 Missouri ave., E. St. Louis	St. C
Kring, A. O.	1401 Missouri ave., E. St. Louis	St. C
Krizan, Wm.	5501 Halsted st., Chicago	C
Kronberger, Israel B.	San Rafael	C
Kroening, A. E.	417 W. 65th st., Chicago	C
Krone, John	72 So. Clark st., Chicago	C
Krone, N. L.	Decatur	Ma
Krvavica, Anthony	201 W. 22d st., Chicago	C
Krzeminski, C. E.	1566 Clybourn ave., Chicago	C
Kuechler, R. A.	Jacksonville	Mor
Kuflewski, S. J.	2759 W. 22d st., Chicago	C
Kugler, M. L.	Pinckneyville	Pe

Fake, Wm. H.	115 Gardner st., Joliet	Will
Laatz, John E.	1658 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Lacey, Wm. D.	324 Fulton st., Peoria	Peoria
Ladish, E. H.	1959 Larrabee st., Chicago	Cook
La Due, E. A.	Spring Valley	Bureau
Laegeler, J. C.	Highwood	Lake
Lambert, Fred E. (Dr.)	413 Walnut st.	Des Moines, Ia.
Lambrecht, J. R.	4011 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Landaka, J. R.	Dallas City	Hancock
Lange, Louis	1758 W. Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Langenhan, H. A.	74 E. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Larsen, L. P.	3201 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Lawton, L. W.	Delavan	Tazewell
Lawton, Joseph	7428 Ingleside ave., Chicago	Cook
Layton, J. W.	Potomac	Vermilion
Lee, J. Victor	829 Davis st., Evanston	Cook
Lees, E. D.	Kewanee	Henry
Lehman, Louis	2605 N. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Leiner, Wm. J.	750 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Leininger, Otto W.	1856 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Lemon, Albert	711 N. Monroe st., Peoria	Peoria
Lenard, Robt.	8460 Superior ave., Chicago	Cook
Lenney, J. W.	Chenoa	McLean
Lenz, Charles F.	434 Loomis st., Chicago	Cook
Lenz, George	1154 So. 69th st., Chicago	Cook
Leonard, Geo. R.	217 Washington st., Chicago	Cook
Lescher, Geo. C.	Galesburg	Knox
Lesczynski, J.	3315 S. Morgan st., Chicago	Cook
Lester, G. F.	Arrowsmith	McLean
Lestina, J. M.	Care Merz Drug Co., 12th st. and Ogden ave., Chicago	Cook
Letzler, A. E.	1122 W. Erie st., Chicago	Cook
Lewis, A. W.	Pulaski	Pulaski
Lewis, I. Giles	42 Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Lewis, Oliver	Stone Fort	Saline
Liess, John, Jr.	547 So. Chicago st., Joliet	Will
Light, Isam M.	6020 Monroe ave., Chicago	Cook
Lilly, C. F.	108 E. Washington st., E. Peoria	Peoria
Lindbloom, Harry	4118 14th ave., Rock Island	Rock Island
Lindley, I. W.		Central City, Neb.
Lindvall, Gus	Moline	Rock Island
Linke, R. A. G.	1348 Larrabee st., Chicago	Cook
Linn, Frank C.	Roberts	Ford
Loar, A. D.	Bloomington	McLean
Loar, George F.	Lewistown	Fulton
Loehr, T. C.	Carlinville	Macoupin
Loesch, G. E.	Lake City	Moultrie
Lonkota, James A.	Crete	Will
Lorenz, Wm. H.	6966 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Lorton, John B.	1412 Lafayette ave., Mattoon	Coles
Loseff, S.	33 W. 22nd st., Chicago	Cook

Lovett, LaMotte .....	200 Lake st., Oak Park .....	C
Lowenthal, Louis .....	1262 W. 103d st., Chicago.....	C
Ludwig, A. A. ....	Sycamore .....	DeK
Lueder, Fritz .....	509 So. Adams st., Peoria .....	Pe
Lueder, John .....	6859 S. Halsted st., Chicago.....	C
Lueder, W. H. ....	Washington .....	Taze
Luthringer, G. F. ....	Petersburg .....	Men
Lutyen, L. F. ....	Sibley .....	P
Lutz, C. J. ....	Ottawa .....	La S
Lye, Edward .....	Seneca .....	LaS
Macy, E. B. ....	9901 Ewing ave., Chicago.....	C
Madden, St. Clair .....	Grayville .....	W
Maguire, Andrew .....	1358 W. 12th st., Chicago.....	C
Magnusson, Albert .....	Arcola .....	Dou
Mahaffy, John .....	8924 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago .....	C
Malone, J. E. ....	125 Marquette st., LaSalle .....	LaS
Mann, Sigmund .....	1658 W. 18th st., Chicago.....	C
Mares, Frank M. ....	2876 Archer ave., Chicago.....	C
Marsh, Edw. G. ....	Bowen .....	Han
Marsh, Harry B. ....	Bowen .....	Han
Marshall, C. E. ....	3527 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.....	C
Marshall, O. E. ....	Mt. Morris .....	C
Marshall, Hugh .....	Monmouth .....	Wa
Marlow, J. T. ....	Tamaroa .....	P
Martin, W. R. ....	Elizabethtown .....	Ha
Martin, J. A. ....	Palestine .....	Craw
Martin, John F. ....	9157 Commercial ave., Chicago.....	C
Martin, P. O. ....	Newton .....	Ja
Marty, Chas. J. ....	Vandalia .....	Fay
Mathison, Soren .....	2126 Indiana ave., Chicago.....	C
Matthews, Chas. E. ....	221 Randolph st., Chicago .....	C
Mayerson, A. ....	1106 W. Taylor st., Chicago.....	C
Mayzels, Jacob .....	2424 So. Oakley ave., Chicago.....	C
Maxon, C. W. ....	Farina .....	Fay
Mead, Clayton B. ....	172 Windsor ave., Berwyn .....	C
Means, Frank B. ....	Windsor .....	Sh
Meinung, R. R. W. ....	4158 Armitage ave., Chicago.....	C
Meixner, F. M. F. ....	9 Polk st., Chicago .....	C
Mentz, Otto H. ....	1143 E. Belmont ave., Chicago.....	C
Mercer, W. Elmer .....	Liberty .....	Ad
Merker, Chas. F. ....	326 Missouri ave., E. St. Louis.....	St. C
Merten, Harvey M. ....	3048 W. 12th st., Chicago.....	C
Mertes, John A. ....	2973 Lincoln ave., Chicago.....	C
Merz, Richard .....	30 Washington st., Chicago.....	C
Mester, Arthur .....	900 S. 8th st., Quincy.....	Ad
Metzger, Carl .....	2422 Ridge ave., East St. Louis.....	St. C
Metzger, M. C. ....	1915 Washington ave., Cairo.....	Alexa
Metzger, Fred W. ....	Carpenter & Rutledge Sts., Springfield, Sanga	
Michels, John B. ....	El Paso .....	Wood
Michels, Benj. F. ....	Albion .....	Edw
Michels, Victor C. ....	Albion .....	Edw

Michelson, Walter H.	638 N. Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Miles, J. Earl	1113 N. Water st., Decatur	Macon
Miller, B. H.	502 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Miller, Herbert J.	115 W. Front st., Bloomington	McLean
Miller, J. M.	115 W. Front st., Bloomington	McLean
Miller, A. W.	Varna	Marshall
Miller, S. D.	Timewell	Brown
Millhon, Homer D.	Owaneco	Christian
Milligan, Geo. W.	Edinburg	Christian
Millinger, Robert J.	32 E. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Mills, Geo. P.	1000 Davis st., Evanston	Cook
Milne, George E.	Fairbury	Livingston
Milnor, F. R.	Litchfield	Montgomery
Minchin, Henry S.	2607 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Minshall, C. W.	Colfax	McLean
Montgomery, J. H.	26th and State st., Chicago	Cook
Moogk, H. J.	Freeport	Stephenson
Moore, Dwight D.	121 S. Center st., Bloomington	McLean
Moore, John A.	1509 Gaty ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Moratz, Theo.	101 Main st., Bloomington	McLean
Moritz, C. F.	55th st. and Prairie ave., Chicago	Cook
Moreland, W. H.	801 Washington ave., Cairo	Alexander
Moschel, G. W.	Morton	Tazewell
Mottar, Wm. D.	Springfield	Sangamon
Mount, John B.	702 Washington st., Joliet	Will
Moudy, Samuel H.	Jewett	Cumberland
Moyen, George F. W.	1977 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Mrazek, L.	1500 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Muchlenfordt, August	Ashkum	Iroquois
Muffy, Lorenzo	901 N. 10th st., Quincy	Adams
Mullan, Eugene A.	1811 W. 21st st., Chicago	Cook
Murbach, J. E.	2808 W. Diversey st., Chicago	Cook
Murphy, J. S.	Pontiac	Livingston
Murrey, Nelson W.	158 S. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
Musgrave, A. C.	Hutsonville	Crawford
Musselman, John	Danvers	McLean
Myers, John	2359 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Mygdal, Thorkil	1100 N. California ave., Chicago	Cook
Mytinger, F. M.	White Hall	Greene
McAllister, E. V.	1059 W. State st., Rockford	Winnebago
McCauley, C. E.	Oak Park	Cook
McCauley, E. L.	Virginia	Cass
McClenahan, C. D.	Toulon	Stark
McClintock, W. S.	Galva	Henry
McClure, U. G.	3536 W. 16th st., Chicago	Cook
McCormick, G. A.	Hennepin	Putnam
McDougal, R. D.	231 Main st., Peoria	Peoria
McDonald, Jos. Z.	Chandlerville	Cass
McDonnell, John	2600 Wallace st., Chicago	Cook
Mac Glashan, Alex	Alexis	Warren
McGregor, C. A.	Pontiac	Livingston

McHenry, B. H.	Moweaqua	Shelby
McIntosh, A. J.	Allendale	Wabash
McKee, James G.	Waukegan	Lake
McKee, John	Biggsville	Henderson
McKinley, Wm.	Ogden	Champaign
McKinney, F. P.	Chapin	Morgan
McNichols, E. S.	Lake Bluff	Lake
McNichols, I. A.	Decatur	Macon
McQuillen, Francis	7301 Vincennes Road, Chicago	Cook
McVay, Ernest A.	422 W. 79th st., Chicago	Cook
Nadler, Chas.	Peru	LaSalle
Naviaux, E. L.	4401 W. Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Neill, Edward R.	Murphysboro	Jackson
Neill, Wm. A.	Harvey	Cook
Nielsen, Herman	1832 Wells st., Chicago	Cook
Newman, Joseph H.	2107 Jackson boul., Chicago	Cook
Niethammer, O. F.	600 N. State st., Chicago	Cook
Nilason, Wm. H.	2300 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Nirider, F. J.	Kinmundy	Marion
Nonamaker, S. S.	2226 N. California ave., Chicago	Cook
Nordling, Albert J.	Rockford	Winnebago
Novak, John	1724 So. Ashland ave., Chicago	Cook
Nussle, O. C.	Walnut	Bureau
O'Brien, Wm. H.	Richmond	McHenry
Oeth, Anthony J.	610 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Oetzel, W. A.	Danville	Vermilion
Okoniewski, Max	1458 W. Blackhawk st., Chicago	Cook
Oldberg, Oscar	87 Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Oldham, H. D.	Urbana	Champaign
Olds, Louise W.	Albany	Whiteside
Oliver, James W.	Harvey	Cook
Ossenbeck, E. A.	622 N. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Ostrowski, R. O.	295 State Line st.	Hammond, Ind.
Oswalt, Chester G.	Wyoming	Stark
Otto, A. F. E.	2113 So. Adams st., Peoria	Peoria
Oughton, John R.	Dwight	Livingston
Ouda, Ignatz	1858 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Ouda, Wm.	1858 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Owen, E. S.	Danville	Vermilion
Packard, J. W.	4259 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Palacek, Wm. J.	9 Polk st., Chicago	Cook
Palmer, Samuel M.	Sullivan	Moultrie
Palmer, Everett L.	Sycamore	DeKalb
Palmer, G. D.	702 Washington st., Joliet	Will
Parks, J. W.	Anna	Union
Parks, Geo. C.	Anna	Union
Parks, W. W.	DuQuoin	Perry
Farsons, Nathan S.	Kewanee	Henry
Patrick, Clarence E.	Kankakee	Kankakee
Pate, Lewis F.	Shelbyville	Shelby
Patrick, C. E.	Kankakee	Kankakee

Patten, Edw. S.	Missoula,	Montana
Patterson, J. A.	1801 Wabash ave., Chicago	Cook
Patterson, T. H.	3640 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago	Cook
Paul, Arthur W.	Alton	Madison
Paul, Edw. C.	Alton	Madison
Paus, Chas.	1263 Armitage ave., Chicago	Cook
Pautler, C. D.	Evansville	Randolph
Pavlik, O. S.	614 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Payne, Chas. E.	Fairbury	Livingston
Payne, Vernon A.	Tuscola	Douglas
Pearce, Edward	Worden	Madison
Pearce, Wm. W.	Waukegan	Lake
Pedigo, Lee M.	3948 Sheridan Road, Chicago	Cook
Peetz, John A.		Twin Falls, Idaho
Peirce, A. F.	4200 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Peirce, Fred D.	5500 State st., Chicago	Cook
Pelletieri, J. M.	1049 W. Polk st., Chicago	Cook
Pelikan, Louis J.	2401 S. Troy st., Chicago	Cook
Pelikan, Otto J.	2601 S. Lawndale ave., Chicago	Cook
Pelikan, Theo. J.	1819 Blue Island ave., Chicago	Cook
Peters, Henry C.	811 Jefferson st., Quincy	Adams
Peterson, J. M.	2600 W. Fullerton ave., Chicago	Cook
Petesesch, N. H.	McHenry	McHenry
Pettersson, P. G.		Hanley Falls, Minn.
Pfaff, J. J.	Centralia	Marion
Pfaff, Fred L.	Centralia	Marion
Pfetzing, Carl J.	Havana	Mason
Phipps, L. H.	1920 4th ave., N.	Seattle, Wash.
Pick, Emil E.	Brookfield	
Pinkley, J. C.	Spring Valley	Bureau
Plaster, J. W.	Danville	Vermilion
Plattenbury, P. W.	Canton	Fulton
Pogue, John R.	Sullivan	Moultrie
Poor, Thompson	Streator	LaSalle
Porges, Otto	1640 Fillmore ave.,	San Francisco, Calif.
Porter, Hosmer C.	Rockford	Winnebago
Post, J. Frank H.	Murphysboro	Jackson
Postle, J. M. (Dr.)	DeKalb	DeKalb
Powell, Chas. E.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Powell, Thos. B.	Vienna	Johnson
Price, M. R.	382 South Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Prickett, C. F.	Centralia	Marion
Price, Jonathan	Western Saratoga	Union
Prohaska, Mrs. Lucy A.	1053 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Provost, F. L.	1155 Wilson ave., Chicago	Cook
Pritchett, R. M.	Dana	LaSalle
Prohaska, O. L.	1053 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Psybylski, A. S.	1800 W. 47th st., Chicago	Cook
Quales, Iver L.	1426 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Quigley, S. R.	Elmwood	Peoria
Rahls, Otto G.	1159 W. Garfield boul., Chicago	Cook



Ramsey, H. J. ....	Fairbury .....	Livingston
Randolph, Chas. S. ....	Ipava .....	Fulton
Ratts, R. P. ....	Longview .....	Champaign
Reed, John W. ....	500 Hampshire st., Quincy .....	Adams
Reed, Henry T. ....	Camp Point .....	Adams
Reed, Katherine .....	Lincoln .....	Logan
Reed, Paul C. ....	Lincoln .....	Logan
Reed, Lewis H. ....	Centralia .....	Marion
Reed, Charles C. ....	Lincoln .....	Logan
Reeder, I. H. ....	Canton .....	Fulton
Reeves, Jos. M. ....	El Paso .....	Woodford
Reinhart, Joseph .....	3030 So. Adams st., Peoria .....	Peoria
Reinhofer, John J. ....	North ave., and Cleveland, Chicago.....	Cook
Rehbock, R. H. ....	4118 State st., Chicago.....	Cook
Rennecker, C. E. ....	Wilmette .....	Cook
Rettberg, John .....	4th and Franklin sts., Peoria .....	Peoria
Rettig, J. H. ....	1120 Ohio st., Quincy.....	Adams
Reuter, Robt. ....	3947 W. Madison st., Chicago.....	Cook
Rhode, R. E. ....	1301 N. Clark st., Chicago.....	Cook
Richards, E. T. ....	2300 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Richart, Henry .....	Cedarville .....	Stephenson
Riddle, H. R. ....	Mechanicsburg .....	Sangamon
Ridgeley, E. A. ....	1300 St. Clair ave., E. St. Louis.....	St. Clair
Ridinger, Charles C. ....	Saunemin .....	Livingston
Riemenschneider, Julius .....	2916 Evanston ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Reiss, Adolph J. ....	Rock Island .....	Rock Island
Riggs, S. M. ....	Atwood .....	Piatt
Rimmele, Chas. ....	6800 S. Halsted st., Chicago.....	Cook
Rinehart, A. N. ....	720 W. Chestnut st., Bloomington.....	McLean
Rixleben, Thos. ....	Jonesboro .....	Union
Robb, Hugh .....	Heyworth .....	McLean
Robbins, Jennie .....	Congress and Lincoln sts, Chicago.....	Cook
Robertson, A. T. ....	Ashmore .....	Coles
Roark, P. D. ....	Macomb .....	McDonough
Robson, A. J. ....	Freeport .....	Stephenson
Robbins, H. C. ....	Creston .....	Ogle
Robertson, Chas. E. ....	Carthage .....	Hancock
Robin, Isaac .....	1000 S. Paulina st., Chicago.....	Cook
Robinson, Isaac W. ....	Waltonville .....	Jefferson
Robison, Thomas N. ....	Stewardson .....	Shelby
Rode, Wm. ....	Brownstown .....	Fayette
Rode, S. W. ....	Brownstown .....	Fayette
Rodgers, H. L. ....	Altamont .....	Effingham
Roemheld, Armin T. ....	3456 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Rogers, Scott .....	.....	.....
Rohe, Chas. J. ....	Crete .....	Will
Rose, Herman L. ....	Columbia .....	Monroe
Rosenthal, Joseph .....	3300 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago.....	Cook
Roskoten, Charles O. ....	226 So. Jefferson st., Peoria.....	Peoria
Ross, Lewis W. ....	4259 W. Van Buren st., Chicago.....	Cook
Rossman, Farmer .....	Oak Park .....	Cook

Roth, Dr. Joseph A.	1054 N. Ashland ave., Chicago	Cook
Rounds, M. B. C.	634 W. 120th st., Chicago	Cook
Rowcliffe, J. F.	1501 Main st., Peoria	Peoria
Rudert, Otto	Rock Island	Rock Island
Rowe, H. B.	Paris	Edgar
Rusch, John C.	1950 Van Buren st., Chicago	Cook
Ruzicka, James	600 N. 48th ave., Chicago	Cook
Rutschke, Oscar	White Hall	Green
Sage, Wm. H.	Wheaton	Du Page
Salem, Joseph	1011 Throop st., Chicago	Cook
Salveson, Peter	Coal Harbor, N. Dak.	
Sanderson, W. S.	Mound City	Pulaski
Sandkoetter, H. P.	362 Dearborn st., Chicago	Cook
Sandstrom, Henry	Moline	Rock Island
Sankiewicz, Chester A.	877 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Sass, Stephen	1725 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Savill, Oliver	Canton	Fulton
Sauerberg, Einar A.	5234 W. Chicago ave., Chicago	Cook
Sayler, E. R.	1322 S. 11th st., Springfield	Sangamon
Sayre, C. A.	Victoria	Knox
Scarsdale, F. E., Jr.	Lick Creek	Union
Schaper, H. F.	3560 W. North ave., Chicago	Cook
Shaper, Geo.	Nokomis	Montgomery
Schapper, F. C.	331 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Schauffert, John G.	Belleville	St. Clair
Scheffel, Louis	1920 Blue Island ave., Chicago	Cook
Scherer, Andrew	1201 N. State st., Chicago	Cook
Schick, S. F.	Joliet	Will
Schimelfenig, Chas. H.	904 Garfield boul., Chicago	Cook
Schleder, A. T.	Lena	Stevenson
Schlinkman, Wm.	900 S. 8th st., Quincy	Adams
Schmeling, F.	5458 S. Halsted st., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, E. A.	1226 N. Monroe st., Peoria	Peoria
Schmidt, F. M.	109 Randolph st., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, George	800 Hampshire st., Quincy	Adams
Schmidt, L. A.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Schmidt, G. A.	13626 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, F. J.	3636 Grand boul., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, Oscar F.	5724 Washington ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, H.	4466 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Schmidt, John J.	2450 N. Clark st., Chicago	Cook
Schreiner, Albert	Batavia	Kane
Schroeder, A. J.	Clayton	Adams
Schroter, Fred J.	5244 Greenwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Schuh, Herman C.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuh, Harry W.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuh, Paul G.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuirman, T. R.	Chenoo	McLean
Schuler, John L.	New Berlin	Sangamon
Schultz, Bruno	3459 State st., Chicago	Cook
Shultz, John L.	Carthage	Hancock

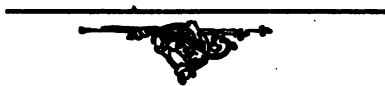
Schultz, C. F. W.	159 Chicago st., Elgin	Kane
Schwaba, John	2825 N. Central Park ave., Chicago	Cook
Scupham, W. C.	63 Wabash ave., Chicago	Cook
Seaney, Elmer F.	Oblong	Crawford
Secord, George L.	1949 W. Polk st., Chicago	Cook
Sellner, Albert	502 Main st., Quincy	Adams
Sexauer, S. C.	935 E. 63rd st., Chicago	Cook
Shaffer, L. C.	Sycamore	DeKalb
Shaffer, T. B.	Oneida	Knox
Shapiro, H.	572 W. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Shapiro, M. A.	32 E. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Sheblessy, M. A.	3459 Indiana ave., Chicago	Cook
Sherman, W. W.	Ogden	Champaign
Shoemaker, Raphael	Perry	Pike
Shorthose, W. T.	Bloomington	McLean
Shotwell, C. W.	Atlanta	Logan
Shreve, Jos. F.	Jacksonville	Morgan
Shriver, J. H.	Virden	Macoupin
Siebrandt, M. J.	2752 So. 41st st., Chicago	Cook
Simonson, Vigho	Downer's Grove	DuPage
Simpson, W. C.	Vienna	Johnson
Swater, Theresa	Springfield	Sangamon
Sivia, Jerome	Cairo	Alexander
Skalicky, J. P.	Lyons	
Slade, Byron A.	Rockford	Winnebago
Smith, A. C.	DeKalb	DeKalb
Smith, L. L.	McLeansboro	Hamilton
Smith, Will H.	218 Main st., Streator	LaSalle
Smith, W. O.	Crossville	White
Smulson, Joseph I.	1314 S. Jefferson, Chicago	Cook
Snow, Clyde M.	74 E. 12th st., Chicago	Cook
Snyder, W. E.	2459 State st., Chicago	Cook
Sondag, Michael	228 Call ave., E. St. Louis	St. Clair
Sohrbeck, G. Henry	Moline	Rock Island
Sohrbeck, Geo. W.	Moline	Rock Island
Sommer, Louis	600 So. 2nd st., Springfield	Sangamon
Sommer, Robert M.	213 So. 6th st., Springfield	Sangamon
Sorensen, John J.	2631 Sheffield ave., Chicago	Cook
Speidel, C.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Spiker, Joseph T.	11700 Michigan ave., Chicago	Cook
Spilver, H. F. W.	2759 Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Spooner, P. B.	Palmyra	Macoupin
Sponsel, John G.	296 E. 61st st., Chicago	Cook
Sprinkle, I. A.	Villa Grove	Douglas
Stach, Chas. A.	6658 W. 35th st., Chicago	Cook
Stacy, M. F.	Tuscola	Douglas
Stallings, John	Danville	Vermilion
Stansberry, Almon	Westville	Vermilion
Starr, Caleb A.	Durand	Winnebago
Stafford, Peter P.	2124 Nebraska ave., Chicago	Cook
Stafford, Wm. M.	Tonica	LaSalle

Starkweather, Asa	Palmer	Christian
Staudt, L. C.	15 South Broadway, Aurora	Kane
Stenicka, O. E.	4123 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Steiner, N. W.	2300 5th ave., Rock Island	Rock Island
Steingoetter, Henry	Belleville	St. Clair
Stedman, W. E.	Sullivan	Moultrie
Stephan, O. P.	132 22nd st., Chicago	Cook
Stephenson, Newton J.	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
Stevens, S. L.	Dalton City	Moultrie
Stewart, Jas. A.	2062 Ogden ave., Chicago	Cook
Steyer, Geo. E.	3149 Flournoy st., Chicago	Cook
Stiles, J. S.	2213 Millard ave., Chicago	Cook
Stillman, Harry A.	Joliet	Will
Stinson, W. J.	Macomb	MDconough
Stolte, W. H.	Chicago Heights	Cook
Stonemetz, Guy N.	Mt. Carmel	Wabash
Storen, Mark T.	324 W. State St., Rockford	Winnebago
Storer, C. A.	Rush and Ohio sts., Chicago	Cook
Stout, Arthur E.	Normal	McLean
Strate, Chas. J.	1101 3rd ave., Rock Island	Rock Island
Strawn, A. A.	Forrest	Livingston
Strawn, George M.	Forrest	Livingston
Strehle, Wm.	Petersburg	Menard
Strom, Carl A.	1001 Townsend st., Chicago	Cook
Stuebe, Louis F.	18 E. Main st., Danville	Vermilion
Stuchlik, John	3859 W. 26th st., Chicago	Cook
Stuchlik, Edward	1012 W. 18th st., Chicago	Cook
Stumpf, F. B.	Eureka	Woodford
Sullivan, Thos.	Dixon	Lee
Supp, Louis F.	707 DeKoven st., Chicago	Cook
Sutcliffe, John	2900 Clarendon ave., Chicago	Cook
Suydam, John D.	Oak Park	Cook
Swahn, John	1118 Sedgwick st., Chicago	Cook
Swarts, Geo. F.	Freeport	Stephenson
Swannell, Henry	Champaign	Champaign
Swanson, Harold G.	7145 Lexington ave., Chicago	Cook
Swanson, Joe.	958 Wrightwood ave., Chicago	Cook
Sweetland, Dale	17 Central ave., Highland Park	Lake
Swingle, Dillon	Hillsboro	Montgomery
Tanzer, G. L.	509 E. Blaine st.	Seattle, Wash.
Taubeneck, Carl V.	Marshall	Clark
Taylor, Z. T.	Elkhart	Logan
Tennysen, A.	Manhattan	Will
Tervehn, Wm. R.	4466 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Tesche, A. G.	Mendota	LaSalle
Thayer, Chas. A.	4103 Evanston ave., Chicago	Cook
Thayer, Fred A.	1537 W. Madison st., Chicago	Cook
Thies, Arnold	Wheaton	DuPage
Thiel, Chas. C.	3726 Ogden ave., Chicago	Cook
Thompson, G. M.	Colchester	McDonough
Thompson, Theo. B.	Rantoul	Champaign

Thomas, Frank	308 28th st., Cairo	Alexander
Thorelius, Oscar	49 S. Prairie st., Galesburg	Knox
Thorson, G. W.	1035 Grand ave., Chicago	Cook
Tilton, Claude E.	Fairmount	Vermilion
Tolman, J. C.	Gladstone	Henderson
Tomlinson, W. E.	Riverside	Cook
Tompkins, Rexford D.	Mt. Sterling	Brown
Tonnesen, Claus	4158 W. Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Toomey, Sylvester	Buda	Bureau
Topf, J. A.	2059 Seminary ave., Chicago	Cook
Towse, Chester	Chesterfield	Macoupin
Travis, Miles B.	5463 Jefferson ave., Chicago	Cook
Trienens, Jos.	280 Wabash ave., Chicago	Cook
Trout, W. A.	Atwater	Macoupin
Trulson, John	Princeton	Bureau
Tull, James A.	Windsor	Shelby
Turnquist, C. M.	2458 Wentworth ave., Chicago	Cook
Utt, Alfred R.	Glen Ellyn	DuPage
Uzzell, Charles A.	Granite City	Madison
Vadakin, Jas. H.	Bethany	Moultrie
Valentine, L. C.	Greenfield	Greene
Van Deventer, S. D.	LeRoy	McLean
Vandervoort, A. A.	Farmington	Fulton
Van Schaack, Cornelius P.	138 Lake st., Chicago	Cook
Vasumpaur, R. R.	2600 So. Kedzie ave., Chicago	Cook
Vaupell, Geo. H.	758 So. Western ave., Chicago	Cook
Vavra, Voita	1916 Center ave., Chicago	Cook
Vilim, Thos. V.	3233 W. 22d st., Chicago	Cook
Vogt, A. Wm.	West Union	Clark
Vreeland, J. M.	Gibson City	Ford
Wagner, C. H.	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
Wagner, Geo. F.	1958 Grand ave., Chicago	Cook
Wakefield, Thos. S.	Oak Park	Cook
Waiss, F. G.	3159 W. Harrison st., Chicago	Cook
Walker, C. E.	528 Maine st., Quincy	Adams
Walter, H. E.	Aledo	Mercer
Warren, Otis W.	Tower Hill	Shelby
Watson, John S.	Minooka	Grundy
Watson, C. W.	415 So. State st., Belvidere	Boone
Weaver, B. M.	Pecatonica	Winnebago
Weaver, Henry D.	Wyanet	Bureau
Webber, C. E.	Eldorado	Saline
Weber, Ewald	4822 Milwaukee ave., Chicago	Cook
Weber, J. A.	1000 S. 3rd ave., Maywood	Cook
Webster, B. E.	Benton	Franklin
Webster, C. C.	Staunton	Macoupin
Webster, C. A.	Canton	Fulton
Webster, Edward B.	Harrisburg	Saline
Weed, A.	Alexis	Warren
Weimer, Geo. A.	Maywood	Cook
Weinberger, Albert W.	754 Wells st., Chicago	Cook

Weingaertner, J. J. ....	Belleville .....	St. Clair
Weiss, Geo. W. ....	Streator .....	LaSalle
Wells, Frances E. ....	2211 Hamilton ct., Chicago .....	Cook
Wells, Fred L. ....	186 Jackson boul., Chicago .....	Cook
Wells, Jas. H. ....	241 5th ave., Chicago .....	Cook
Wenban, Frank J. ....	Lake Forest .....	Lake
Wendel, Julius ....	Chicago .....	Cook
Wertzler, Herman F. ....	Lemont .....	Cook
Wester, John F. ....	Rockford .....	Winnebago
Wetzel, Chas. E. ....	236 N. 5th st., Quincy .....	Adams
Wessman, Axel J. ....	1001 Townsend st., Chicago .....	Cook
Weydell, K. A. ....	400 E. 43rd st., Chicago .....	Cook
Weyrauch, James ....	534 W. 18th st., Chicago .....	Cook
Whaley, Lawrence ....	400 31st st., Chicago .....	Cook
Wheatcroft, John C. ....	Grayville .....	White
Wheeler, L. C. ....	2827 N. Adams st., Peoria .....	Peoria
Wheeler, Thomas E. ....	Utica .....	LaSalle
White, George H. ....	Lincoln .....	Logan
White, John C. ....	Seatonville .....	Bureau
White, John F. ....	3558 State st., Chicago .....	Cook
Whitley, Thomas S. ....	Eldorado .....	Saline
Whitfield, Thos. ....	362 Harrison st., Chicago .....	Cook
Wilhelmy, Sylvester ....	418 S. Main st., Decatur .....	Macon
Williamson, C. W. ....	Clinton .....	DeWitt
Wilkins, Christopher C. ....	1618 N. Lawndale ave., Chicago .....	Cook
Williams, Edward ....	500 S. 44th ave., Chicago .....	Cook
Williams, Joe E. ....	LeRoy .....	McLean
Wills, G. E. ....	Rockford .....	Winnebago
Wilson, D. W. ....	Kenilworth .....	Cook
Wilson, F. D. ....	Hamilton .....	Hancock
Wilson, Harney E. ....	800 31st st., Chicago .....	Cook
Winberg, W. Wm. ....	5100 Lake ave., Chicago .....	Cook
Winstead, M. L. ....	Wetaug .....	Pulaski
Winter, J. J. ....	Garfield .....	LaSalle
Wisehart, Dr. D. Smith .....	1032 E. Eldorado, Decatur .....	Macon
Woltersdorf, E. H. ....	2111 W. 21st st., Chicago .....	Cook
Woolston, Samuel ....	Evanston .....	Cook
Wood, George H. ....	Mounds .....	Pulaski
Woods, Frank M. ....	Maquon .....	Knox
Wooten, T. V. ....	87 Lake st., Chicago .....	Cook
Worthington, F. H. ....	Rockford .....	Winnebago
Wright, A. S. ....	Woodstock .....	McHenry
Wunderle, Emil L. ....	901 Wells st., Chicago .....	Cook
Wyle, E. B. ....	Waverly .....	Morgan
Wyman, Warren L. ....	Belvidere .....	Boone
Wyss, Samuel H. ....	Alton .....	Madison
Yeomans, S. C. ....	3360 State st., Chicago .....	Cook
Yetter, Henry C. ....	241 E. Main st., Galesburg .....	Knox
Young, John H. ....	Oakwood .....	Vermilion
Zaleski, Boleslaus ....	4647 S. Ashland ave., Chicago .....	Cook
Zamentowsky, David ....	1423 Michigan ave., Chicago .....	Cook

Ziegler, H. L. ....	614 Knoxville ave., Peoria .....	Peoria
Zimmermann, Albert .....	303 Main st., Peoria .....	Peoria
Zimmermann, Ernest .....	588 Oakland ave., .....	Detroit, Mich.
Zindt, Jules M. ....	1348 Larrabee st., Chicago .....	Cook
Zinser, E. F. ....	Washington .....	Tazewell
Zoeller, Geo. ....	7557 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.....	Cook



# IN MEMORIAM

---

John D. Covell, Forreston

F. P. Foltz, Abingdon

Frank Fleury, Springfield

A. E. Hiss, Chicago

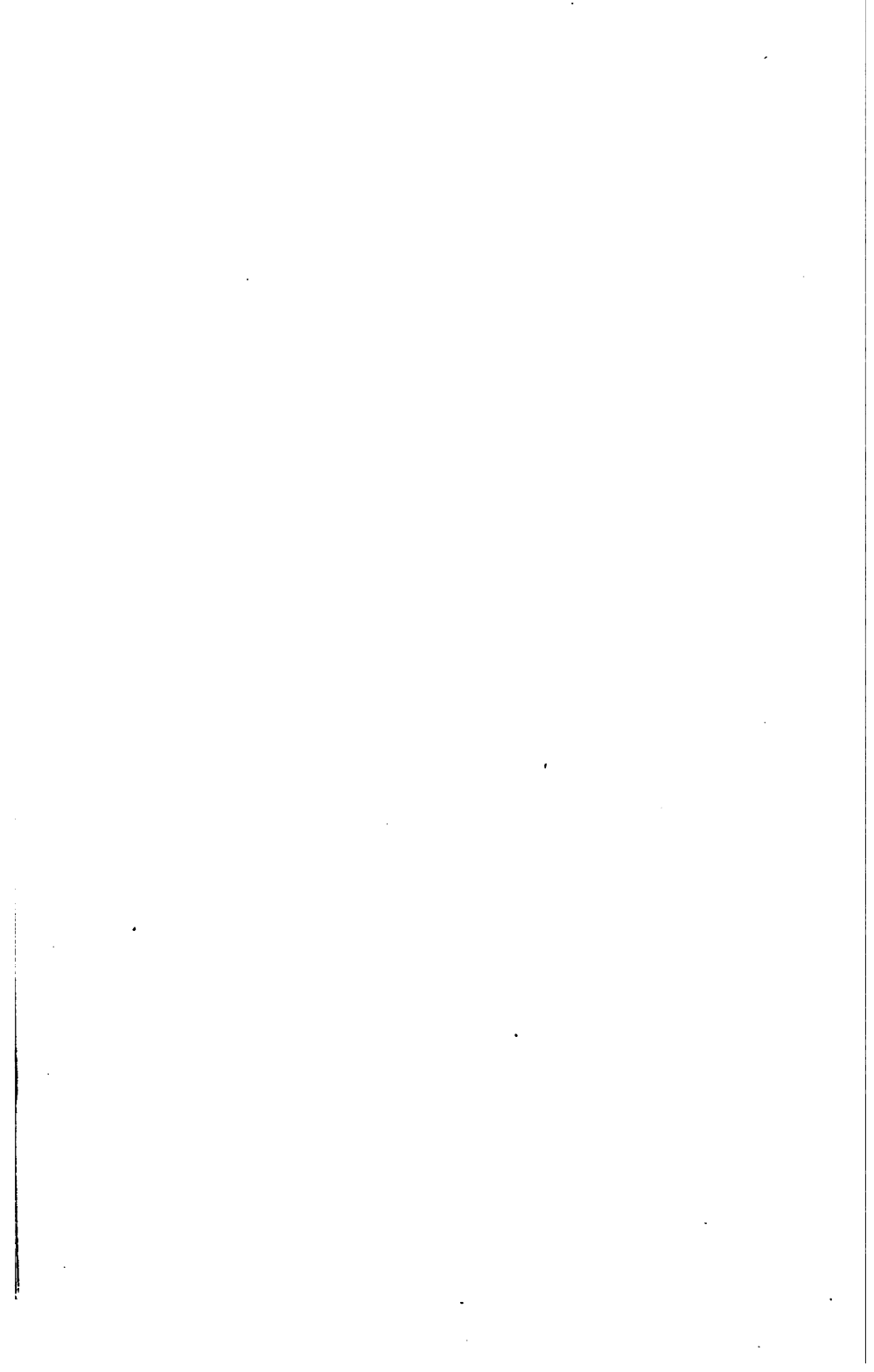
George Lytle, New Boston

Tulley S. Reed, Middletown

W. O. Steinmeyer, Carlinville

Charles Zimmermann, Peoria





**ILLINOIS**  
**PHARMACEUTICAL TRAVELERS'**  
**ASSOCIATION**

**AUXILIARY TO**  
**ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

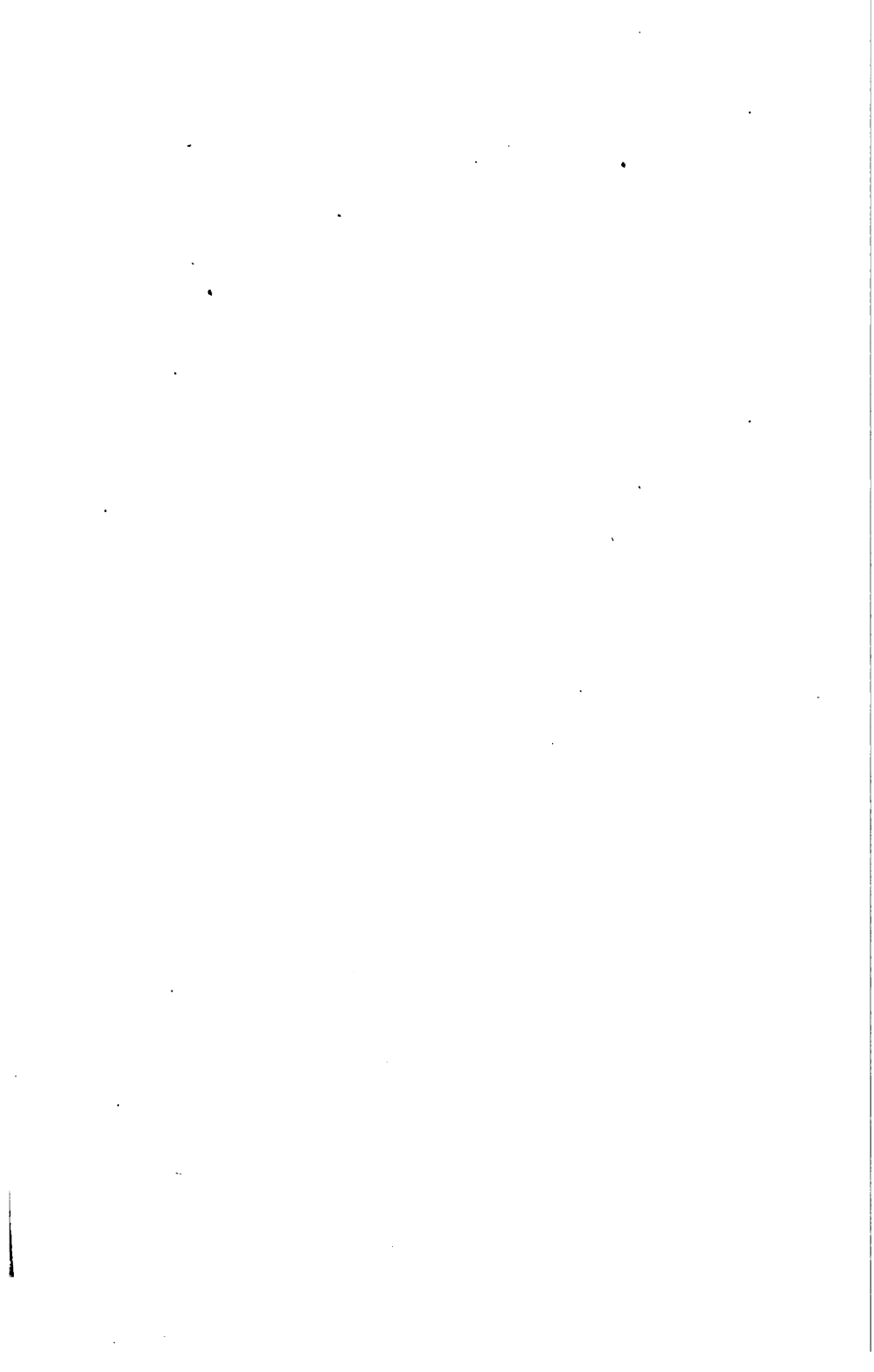
---

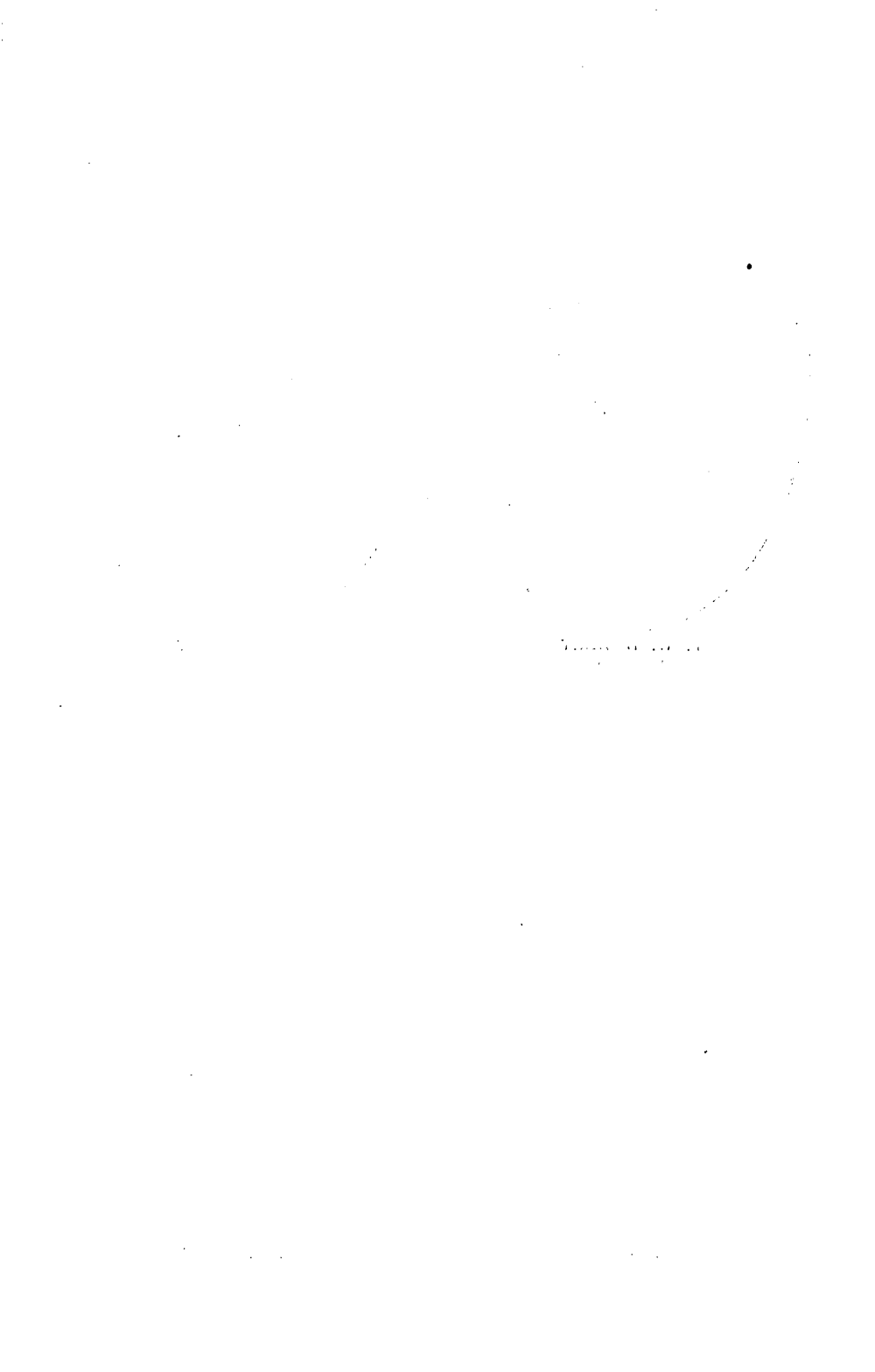
**EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING**

**HELD AT**

**DECATUR, ILLINOIS**

**JUNE 14 17, 1910**





## Officers Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, 1910



**F. W. DUDLEY**  
President  
(With Colburn Birks)



**FRANK J. HOEY**  
Secretary and Treasurer  
(With Gazzolo Drug & Chemical Co.)



**M. L. BURHANS**  
Chairman of Entertainments Committee.  
(With Miles Medicine Co.)



**WM. F. BAHE**  
(With Park Davis & Co.)  
Chairman of Council

## OFFICERS FOR 1910-1911

---

### President

FRANK J. HOEY, with Gazzolo Drug & Chemical Co.

### First Vice-President

A. G. REICHENBAUGH, with John Wyeth & Bros.

### Second Vice-President

R. D. KEIM, with E. R. Squibb & Sons.

### Third Vice-President

JOHN F. HOTT, with Pepsin Syrup Co.

### Secretary and Treasurer

A. E. LAHL, with Welch Grape Juice Co.

---

### The Council

F. W. DUDLEY, Chairman.....With Colburn Birks & Co.  
A. C. KENNEDY.....With Robert Stevenson & Co.  
M. L. BURNHANS .....With Miles Medicine Co.  
T. W. GOLDEN .....With French Lick Springs  
A. G. TAPPING .....With Colburn Birks & Co.

## PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENTS

---

### Tuesday, June 14th

8:30 p. m.—Reception and Dance.

### Wednesday, June 15th

1:30 p. m.—Card party for the ladies at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

8:30 p. m.—Vaudeville and Minstrel Show at the Bijou Theatre.

### Thursday, June 16th

2:30 p. m.—Automobile Ride for the ladies.

8:00 p. m.—Visit to Dreamland Park.

### Friday, June 17th

9:00 a. m.—Field Events and Barbecue at Faries Park.

4:35 p. m.—Good-bye.

---

## Field Events in Faries Park

No. 1—Most Graceful man in Bathing Suit—Open to all.

100 Stickney Cigars, donated by Wm. Stickney Cigar Co.

No. 2—High Dive (Men only)—Open to all.

1 quart Locked Up Sunshine, donated by Green River Distilling Co.

No. 3—Row Boat Race (Men only)—Open to all.

(two men in boat.)

1st Prize—1 box Zymoids, donated by Reed & Carnrick.

2nd Prize—1 dozen Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, donated by F. A. Stuart Co.

3rd Prize—1 dozen Hobbs Eczema Ointment, donated by Pfeifer Chemical Co.

No. 4—Largest Fish caught by Lady—Open to all.

One bottle Colgates' Perfume.

Largest Fish caught by Man—Open to all.

One bottle Green River Whiskey.

No. 5—Ball Game (Salesmen vs. Druggists).

Winners' team, Quaker Rye, donated by Corning & Co.

Losing team, Bromo Seltzer, donated by Emerson Drug Co.

No. 6—Tennis Game (Ladies only)—Open to all.

One dozen Pompeian Massage Cream.

- No. 7—Hill Race (Up the hill)—Open to all.  
(fat men only—220 pounds limit).  
1st Prize—6 dozen Stratena, donated by Van Stans Stratena Co.  
2nd Prize—1 dozen Elite Shoe Polish, donated by Whittemore Bros.  
3rd Prize—1 dozen Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, donated by F. A. Stuart Co
- No. 8—Ladies' Race (Down the hill), no spikes—Open to all.  
1st Prize—10 boxes Zeno Gum, donated by Zeno Mfg. Co.  
2nd Prize—1 bottle Lorenz Perfume, donated by Geo. Lorenz.  
3rd Prize—1 dozen Kirk's Soap, donated by Kirk & Co.
- No. 9—Egg Race (Ladies only)—Open to all.  
1st Prize—3 dozen Peter's Milk Chocolates, donated by Mr. McCullough.  
2nd Prize—1 box Lowney's Chocolates, donated by W. L. Lowney.  
3rd Prize—1 bottle Palmer Perfume, donated by Solon Palmer.
- No. 10—Nail Driving Contest (Ladies only)—Open to all.  
1st Prize—5 boxes Yucatan Gum, donated by American Chiclé Co.  
2nd Prize—1 dozen Natural Sunshine Paint, donated by Heath & Milligan Co.  
3rd Prize—1 box S. & H. Violets, donated by Pfeifer Chemical Co.
- No. 11—Herb Contest—Open to all.  
This is Nature's Playground; the herbs are here—find them.  
1st Prize—2 cases Alabastine, donated by Alabastine Co.  
2nd Prize—Borchardt's Malt Extract, donated by Borchardt Malt Extract Co.  
3rd Prize—R. & H. Peroxide Soap, donated by Roessler & Hasslacher.
- No. 12—Sack Race (Men only)—Open to all.  
1st Prize—10 boxes Black Jack Gum, donated by American Chiclé Co.  
2nd Prize—1 dozen Malt Vivine, donated by Val Blatz Brewing Co.  
3rd Prize—1 dozen Saline Laxative, small size, donated by Abbott Alkaloidal Co.
- No. 13—Potato Race (Men only)—Open to all.  
1st Prize—1 dozen Merz Sandal Pearls, donated by Merz Capsule Co.  
2nd Prize—3 dozen Malt Marrow, donated by McAvoy Brewing Co.  
3rd Prize—1 dozen Kondon's Catarrh Jelly, 25-cent size, donated by Kondon Catarrh Cure Co.
- No. 14—Coca Cola Race (Ladies only).  
1st Prize—Colgate's Soap, two boxes, donated by Colgate & Co.  
2nd Prize—One-half dozen Tooth Brushes, Hochschild & Kelter Co.  
3rd Prize—1 bottle Con. Extract Lemon, donated by Foote & Jenks.
- No. 15—Stone Throwing Contest (Ladies only).  
1st Prize—1 dozen Foley Honey and Tar, 25-cent size, donated by Foley & Co.  
2nd Prize—1 dozen Candy Mint Lozenges, donated by Candy Bros.  
3rd Prize—1 dozen Lax Well, donated by Arend Drug Co.



## 202 ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL TRAVELERS' ASS'N.

### No. 16—Fifty-yard Dash (Druggists only).

- 1st Prize—\$25.00 worth of Pharmaceuticals, donated by Eli Lilly Co.
- 2nd Prize—\$10.00 worth of Chemicals, donated by Mallenckrodt Chemical Co.
- 3rd Prize—\$10.00 worth of Chemicals, donated by Merck & Co.
- 4th Prize—3 dozen Stearns' Electric Paste; with window display.
- 5th Prize—1 Hospital Size Malted Milk, donated by Horlick Malted Milk Co.
- 6th Prize—10,000 Lithographed Labels, donated by St. Louis Label Works
- 7th Prize—3,000 Lithographed Labels, donated by Chicago Label & Box Co.

### No. 17—Tug of War (Travelers vs. Druggists).

- Winners, Duffy Malt Whiskey, donated by Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.
- Losers, 1 dozen Eucamphol Soap, donated by Pasteur Vaccine Co.

### No. 18—Druggists Farthest from Home.

- 1st 1 dozen Quarts Paint, donated by Berry Bros.
- 2nd Prize—1 dozen Malt Marrow.
- 3rd Prize—1 oz. Morphine in one-eighths, donated by New York Quinine Chemical Co.

### No. 19—Most Graceful Hill Rolling—Open to all.

- 1st Prize—1 bottle Perfume, donated by John Blocki & Son.
- 2nd Prize—5 oz. Quinine, donated by New York Quinine Co.
- 3rd Prize—8 lb. bottle Chloroform, donated by Roessler & Hasslacher.
- 4th Prize—3 dozen Lac Picin, donated by Wm. S. Merrill Co.
- 5th Prize—1-2 dozen packages U. S. Playing Cards, donated by U. S. Playing Card Co.

### No. 20—Oldest Druggist in Attendance.

- 1st Prize—3 years' subscription to Meyer Bros. "Druggist."
- 2nd Prize—2 years' subscription to Meyer Bros. "Druggist."
- 3rd Prize—1 year's subscription to Meyer Bros. "Druggist."

### No. 21—Swimming Race—Open to all.

- 1st Prize—1 dozen Prunoids, donated by Sultan Drug Co.
- 2nd Prize—1 bottle Miellier Perfume, donated by Schuh Drug Co.
- 3rd Prize—1 box Best Russel Cigars, donated by Best & Russel.
- 4th Prize—3 bottles Special Whiskey, donated by The Brennehan Co.
- 5th Prize—2 bottles Whiskey, donated by Arthur Lehman.
- 6th Prize—1 dozen Zephyr Face Powder, donated by Tetlow's Mfg. Co.
- 7th Prize—1 bottle Toilet Water, donated by John Blocki & Son.

### No. 22—Boys' Race, under 14 years.

- 1st Prize—1 dozen Williams Soap, donated by J. B. Williams.
- 2nd Prize—5 boxes Yucatan Gum, donated by American Chicle Co.
- 3rd Prize—1 dozen Ungentine, donated by the Norwich Pharm. Co.
- 4th Prize—1 box Morse Chocolates.

No. 23—Girls' Race, under 15 years.

- 1st Prize—Perfume, donated by C. B. Woodworth & Son.
- 2nd Prize—1 package Pond's Extract, donated by Pond's Extract Co.
- 3rd Prize—5 boxes California Fruit Gum, donated by American Chicle Co.
- 4th Prize—1 box Morse Chocolates.

No. 24—The Druggist who has been the most number of years continuously in the Retail Drug Business.

- 1st Prize—1 dozen quarts, J. Hungerford-Smith Pure Juice.
- 2nd Prize—2 dozen Malt Marrow.
- 3rd Prize—1 quart Pure Whiskey—Green River.
- 4th Prize—1 dozen Fletcher Castoria.

No. 25—Guess the number of shot in bottle.

- 1st Prize—6 dozen Cascarets, 10-cent size, donated by Sterling Remedy Co.
- 2nd Prize—1 bottle Hospital size Eskay's food, donated by Eskay Food Co.
- 3rd Prize—2 dozen Belladonna Plaster, donated by Seabury & Johnson.
- 4th Prize—1 dozen Squibb Talcum Powder, donated by E. R. Squibb & Sons.
- 5th Prize—1 dozen Dale's Headache Powders, donated by Dale & Son.

## DONATIONS

The attention of every member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association is particularly directed to the following list of concerns who have made donations of cash or merchandise. It is hoped that particular appreciation of this liberality will be manifested by our members, inasmuch as through the kindly interest and support of these concerns the success of this convention has been assured:

**The Millikin National Bank**

Joseph Michl & Sons  
 Illinois Candy Co.  
 Walrus Mfg. Co.  
 Decatur Fountain Co.  
 St. Nicholas Hotel  
 Decatur Hotel  
 The Eaton Drug Co.  
 The Decatur Drug Co.  
 Mueller, Platt & Wheeland Co.

**The Decatur Ice Cream Co.**

O. B. Seip  
 F. H. Pahmeyer  
 Decatur Ice Co.  
 National Bank of Decatur  
 Citizens National Bank  
 Polar Ice & Storage Co.  
 Decatur Home Telephone Co.  
 Morehouse Wells Co.  
 National Grocery Co.

Wait-Cohill Co.  
 Davis Livery Co.  
 Decatur Railroad & Light Co.  
 Alabastine Co.  
 American Chicle Co.  
 The Abbott Alkaloidal Co.  
 Arend Drug Co.  
 Val Blatz Brewing Co.  
 Best & Russel.  
 Borchard Malt Extract Co.  
 Berry Bros.  
 The Brenneman Co.  
 Chicago Label & Box Co.  
 Coffin & Price  
 Candy Bros. Mfg. Co.  
 Colgate & Co.  
 Clarke Bros.  
 Emerson Drug Co.  
 Foley Co.  
 Foote & Jenks.  
 Green River Distilling Co.  
 Grommes & Ullrich  
 Gazzolo Drug & Chemical Co.  
 Heath & Milligan  
 Hochschild, Kelter Co.  
 Horlick Malted Milk Co.  
 Ham Brewing Co.  
 J. Hungerford Smith & Co.  
 Irondequoit Wine Co.  
 Johnson & Johnson  
 Kondon Catarrh Jelly  
 J. D. Kirk, Soaps  
 W. L. Lowney, Candy  
 Geo. Lorenz Perfumery Co.  
 Lemont & Corliss  
 Arthur Lehman Distilling Co.  
 Eli Lilly & Co.  
 McAvoy Brewing Co.  
 Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.  
 Merz Capsule Co.  
 Wm. S. Merrill Chemical Co.  
 Merck & Co.  
 Norwich Pharmacal Co.  
 New York Quinine Chemical Co.  
 Newman & Ullman  
 Allcock Mfg. Co.  
 Armour & Co.  
 Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn.  
 Bauer & Black  
 L. A. Becker Co.  
 E. R. Squibb & Sons

W. S. Heywood & Co  
 Eskay Food Co.  
 John Blocki & Son  
 H. E. Bucklein & Co.  
 Barker & Wheeler  
 Cleveland Fruit Juice Co.  
 Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.  
 Hart & Bahnsen Co.  
 Lloyd Bros.  
 McClurg, A. C. & Co.  
 H. S. McCracken Box & Label Co.  
 Miles Medical Co.  
 H. K. Mulford Co.  
 Meyer Bros. Drug Co.  
 Many, Blanc & Co.  
 C. A. Mathews  
 Pfeifer Chemical Co.  
 Pompeian Mfg. Co.  
 Palmer's Perfumery Co.  
 Pasteur Vaccine Co.  
 Pond's Extract Co.  
 Reed & Carnrick  
 St. Louis Label Works  
 F. Schapper R. & H.  
 F. A. Stuart & Co.  
 Schuh Drug Co.  
 Sultan Drug Co.  
 Schlitz Brewing Co.  
 Stearns Electric Paste Co.  
 Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co.  
 Tetlow Mfg. Co.  
 U. S. Playing Cards  
 Van Stans Stratena Cement Co.  
 C. B. Woodsworth Sons Co.  
 The Welch Grape Juice Co.  
 Whittemore Bros. Co.  
 J. B. Williams Co., Soap  
 Zeno Mfg. Co.  
 Colburn Birks & Co.  
 Fred J. W. Allen, Cigars  
 Allaire Woodward Co.  
 Arthur Schumann & Co.  
 Clarke Bros & Co..  
 Corning & Co.  
 Morrison & Plummer Co.  
 Fuller & Fuller Co.  
 Olney & Jerman Co.  
 Peter Van Schaack & Sons  
 Humiston & Keeling Co.  
 Robert Stevenson & Co.  
 J. R. D. Stevenson

National Lead Co.  
The Peruna Co.  
The Piso Co.  
Pepsin Syrup Co.  
H. Planton & Son  
P. A. Rising, Pfizer Chemical Co.  
The Pictorial Printing Co.  
Wm. F. Bahe, Parke Davis Co.  
Rockford Silver Plate Co.  
The Rumford Co.  
Dan Stewart Co.  
Smith, Klein & French

Wm. Wrigley Co.  
Wells & Richardson  
Wendall & Mandell  
Randolph Box & Label Co.  
A. G. Morse & Co.  
Randolph Box & Label Co.  
Sterling Remedy Co.  
J. & B. Moose  
Seabury & Johnson  
Solon Palmer  
Dale's Headache Powder Co.  
Hall & Runkel



# INDEX

---

## Address

Of welcome, Rev. R. W. Gammon.....	18
On behalf of the Travelers, F. W. Dudley.....	19
Of President, W. D. Duncan .....	22
Advisory Board, Report of the .....	39

## Amendments.

To the By-Laws (adopted) .....	77, 127
--------------------------------	---------

## Appointment of Special Committees

For Auditing Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports.....	36
On President's Address .....	29
On Prize Essays .....	42

## Appropriations

For Expense of Delegates to U. S. P. Convention.....	74
For Illinois Retail Merchants Association Dues.....	138
For National Association of Retail Druggists.....	133
For Propaganda Committee .....	73, 126
Attendance, Register of Druggists in .....	169
Board of Pharmacy, Report of .....	59
By-Laws of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.....	13
Committees, for the Year 1910-11 .....	5

## Committees

Executive .....	5, 37
For Auditing Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports.....	35, 72
On Board of Pharmacy Records .....	5, 43
On Legislation .....	5, 79

# INDEX

207

On President's Address .....	29, 73
On Prize Essays .....	42, 132
On School of Pharmacy .....	6, 41
On Trade Interests .....	5, 46
On U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda .....	6, 120
Communication from the N. W. D. A.....	21
Communication from the W. O. N. A. R. D. ....	118
Constitution of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.....	11
Contributors to Entertainment Fund .....	203
Deceased Members .....	195
Delegates to the N. A. R. D. ....	6
Delegates, to the A. Ph. A. ....	6, 70
<b>Discussions</b>	
On Itinerant Venders .....	52, 107
On Report of the Committee on Trade Interests.....	52, 57
On New Pharmacy Law .....	80, 108
Regarding Increasing Dues .....	128
Regarding Labelling Stock Foods .....	137
<b>Election</b>	
Of New Members .....	36
Of Nominees for the Advisory Board.....	136
Of Nominees for the Board of Pharmacy.....	135
Of Officers .....	139
Of Executive Committee .....	142
Entertainment at the Meeting .....	200
Executive Committee, Report of .....	37
Greetings from other Pharmaceutical Associations.....	42, 75

Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers Association, Report of.....	196
Illinois Pharmacy Law .....	165
Illinois Pharmacy Law, Proposed, New.....	80
Invitation to meet in Rock Island, 1911.....	74
Local Secretary, Report of .....	36

### **Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association**

Alphabetical List .....	172
New Members .....	34

### **Minutes**

First Session .....	17
Second Session .....	42
Third Session .....	74
Fourth Session .....	108
Fifth Session .....	134

### **National Association of Retail Druggists**

Appropriation for .....	133
Report, T. H. Potts .....	110
Officers for the Year 1910-11 .....	3
Officers Since Organization .....	7
Officers of the I. P. T. A. 1910-11.....	199
Pharmacy Law, proposed, new .....	80
Place of the Next Meeting Fixed (Rock Island).....	134
President's Address .....	22
Prize Essays .....	145

### **Program**

For the 1910 Meeting .....	15
Of Entertainment .....	200
Recognized Schools of Pharmacy .....	64

**Report of Officers**

Local Secretary .....	36
Secretary .....	29
Treasurer .....	32

**Reports of Standing Committees**

Board of Pharmacy Records .....	43
Executive .....	37
Legislative .....	79
Trade Interests .....	46

**Reports of Special Committees**

On Auditing Accounts of Secretary and Treasurer.....	72
On President's Address .....	73
On Prize Essays .....	132
On U. S. P. & N. F. Propaganda .....	120
School of Pharmacy Appropriation .....	41

**Reports of**

Advisory Board .....	39
Board of Pharmacy .....	57
Delegates to the U. S. P. Convention .....	67
Illinois Pharmaceutical Travelers Association.....	197
National Association of Retail Druggists .....	110

**Resolutions**

Authorizing Payment of N. A. R. D. Dues, E. H. Ladish..	133
Endorsing the N. A. R. D., E. H. Ladish.....	133
Regarding Appropriation for University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, E. H. Ladish.....	133
Of Condolence to B. H. Miller .....	75
Recommended by W. O. N. A. R. D.....	119

Secretary's Report .....	29
--------------------------	----

Treasurer's Report .....	32
--------------------------	----

Tribute to Jos. F. McDonald by J. M. Schwalbe.....	78
----------------------------------------------------	----



FRANK L. MILLER  
PRINTER  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.